

Shultz, Shevardnadze to plan summit

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze will meet in Washington next month to plan the agenda for a summit, the State Department announced Monday. However, a date for the summit itself has not been set. Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said in announcing Mr. Shevardnadze's Sept. 19-20 visit to Washington. Preparations were slowed by a slump in U.S.-Soviet relations after President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev held their first summit last November in Geneva. But in a recent exchange of letters, Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev asserted their willingness to make headway in curbing the nuclear weapons competition. Also, U.S. and Soviet delegations have to meet in Geneva to discuss nuclear weapons tests and the two strategic arms limitation treaties that Mr. Reagan intends to scrap.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية. الراي.

Share market shows rise in business

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Financial Market (AFM) Director General Hashem Al Sabbagh announced on Monday that the number of shares traded in the market rose by 47 per cent during the past seven months compared to the same period of last year and that the volume of traded shares went up by seven per cent. Dr. Sabbagh said the number of traded shares during the past seven months of this year reached 25,440,698 against 17,337,891 during the same period of last year. The volume of trade reached JD 35,148,412 — up from JD 32,846,543 during the same period in 1985, according to Dr. Sabbagh. He said the general index of share prices has shown stability in the prices of shares for most companies traded in the market during July, although it dropped by 2.4 points compared to the month of June. Dr. Sabbagh attributed the rise in the volume and number of traded shares as well as the stability in prices to measures taken by the government to rectify the conditions of general shareholding companies.

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King congratulates Sheikh Zayed

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a cable of good wishes to Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan, president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), congratulating him on the occasion of the anniversary of his assumption of power. In his cable, the King wished Sheikh Zayed continuing good health and happiness and the UAE people further progress and prosperity.

King honours blind student

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday received at the Royal Court a blind student who excelled in the examinations of the general secondary study certificate (tawjihi). The student, Ahmad Abdul Mawla Ruweili Muna'i, from an Irbid secondary school, ranked sixth in the country in the tawjihi examinations this year. The King congratulated the student on his distinguished success and urged other students to follow suit his example. The King also presented a gift to the student. Attending the meeting were Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Bin Zaid and the honorary president of the Society of Friends of the Blind.

King bids farewell to pilgrims

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday saw off a batch of pilgrims from the Armed Forces who left for Saudi Arabia. The delegation also included retired military personnel. On Monday another batch of pilgrims from the Civil Defence Department also left for Saudi Arabia. The batch was seen off by the acting director general of the department, Brigadier Mahmoud Al Tal.

Princess Basma visits Ma'an

MA'AN (Petra) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, chairwoman of the board of trustees of the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund, paid a visit on Monday to Ma'an Governorate. She was received upon arrival in Ma'an by Ma'an Governor Eid Al Qataneh, the heads of government departments as well as officials of charity societies in the governorate. Princess Basma visited the villages of Mreigha and Sadaqa where she inspected sites on which two charity societies will be set up. She also visited a charity society in Al Basta village. The Queen Alia Fund is currently setting up projects for charity societies in Ma'an and Tafleeh governorates.

Hassan II to hold press conference

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco will hold a news conference here on Thursday aimed at the Arabic press. Morocco's official MAP news agency said. He is expected to answer questions on his meeting in Ifrane last month with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, officials said.

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University of Science and Technology to start immediate operations

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan's new science and technology university will start its operations immediately so as not to disrupt students' studies for this scholastic year, it was announced here on Monday.

The announcement followed a three-hour meeting of the Council for Higher Education which met under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hussein. The council approved the final plans for the new university which involves transferring all science and technology faculties to the permanent campus of Yarmouk University in Irbid. All faculties of arts will remain at the present site of Yarmouk University, thereby converting Yarmouk University into an arts university.

The new university, formally named as Jordan University of Technology and Science, will offer courses in engineering, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, general health and other medical sciences.

The establishment of the university was announced in June this year. During Monday's meeting of the Council for Higher Education the King emphasised the need for improving the general standard of education at all levels in the country, with special emphasis on higher education, a spokesman for the council said. The King also underlined the need to give special attention to individual capabilities and merits of students, the spokesman added.

The King also heard in-depth discussions on various aspects related to the new university and its programmes and plans. The council meeting was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and

Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad.

The spokesman said the meeting did not discuss the issue of a private university. Dr. Assad said in June that agreement in principle was reached for the establishment of a private university in the Kingdom.

The new university in Irbid will be the fourth in the Kingdom. The other three are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University and Mu'ta University in Karak. The Karak institution mainly offers courses in military-related subjects. It also offers civil studies but to a lesser extent at a separate campus. Zarqa Governorate has been chosen as the site of the projected private university in view of the city's high population.

According to Dr. Assad, Zarqa is the most suitable site for the university as the city has a large population.

(Report cites past mis-planning as factor in rising graduate unemployment. See story on page 5)

W. Beirut security plan moves into suburbs; new blast kills 2 in east

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced a security crackdown in west Beirut's southern suburbs Tuesday afternoon in a major extension of an operation hitherto backed by Syrian forces.

Mr. Karami, however, would not identify the forces taking part in the operation.

He was speaking to reporters after chairing a meeting of Lebanese army, police and militia officials and Syrian military observers at which the decision to move into the militia-infested suburbs was taken.

Hundreds of Syrian troops, security agents and observers have been in west Beirut for a month to help Lebanese police and troops impose discipline on the anarchic mainly Muslim western sector.

Mr. Karami said personnel taking part in the move were to

gather at a Lebanese army barracks a few hundred metres from the northern entrance to the suburbs.

An advance party of 100 Lebanese and Syrian regulars moved armoured personnel carriers and jeeps into the southern suburbs of Ouzai and Bourj Al Barajneh at 4 p.m. and began patrolling the two districts. The rest of the force was to roll in other suburbs in the next 24 hours.

The announcement came within hours of a bomb attack that killed two people and wounded about 30 at a cafe in a mainly Armenian quarter in the predominantly Christian east Beirut.

It was the capital's fifth bombing in eight days. At least 55 people have died in four previous blasts, which included car bombs in east and west Beirut.

Police said Monday's bomb

contained seven kilos of TNT hidden in a bag. Reports of a second blast caused panic among rescuers and security forces at the cafe explosion but were later discovered to be erroneous.

Many of the injured were Armenians, some of them believed to be elderly, who frequented the cafe in a bustling side street of the mainly Armenian quarter of Bourj Hamoud.

Heavily armed militiamen screamed "hurry, hurry, there's been a second one, car bomb" and ambulances and army jeeps raced off, leaving Red Cross workers to search for survivors among piles of debris and about six wrecked cars outside the blast-damaged cafe.

Monday's explosion collapsed a two-storey building housing the cafe beneath the Beirut Bridge flyover.

Thatcher offers limited deal over sanctions

LONDON (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reluctantly offered on Monday to impose limited sanctions against South Africa, including embargoes on steel, iron and coal imports. But other Commonwealth leaders pressed for tougher punitive measures.

A British government source, briefing reporters on talks by seven Commonwealth leaders, said Mrs. Thatcher had also offered to impose immediate "voluntary bans" on new investments in South Africa and on promoting tourism. British officials said the government had no legal powers to enforce such bans but was prepared to set guidelines.

Mrs. Thatcher's offer fell well short of a list of eight measures the other Commonwealth leaders want to impose including the biting embargoes of cutting air links and banning imports of agricultural produce.

The British source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said Mrs. Thatcher reiterated her opposition to both these measures and added: "This is where the case rests."

The apparent deadlock came as the seven Commonwealth leaders met for the second day in a special conference aimed at agreeing on a list of eight specific sanctions against South Africa.

The leaders of Australia, Canada, India, the Bahamas, and two African countries, Zambia and Zimbabwe, lunched at Mrs. Thatcher's 10 Downing Street residence.

They were meeting afterwards in what Commonwealth officials described as private sessions and were due to resume in plenary

session to break the deadlock. The confrontation with Britain threatens the Commonwealth, the 49-nation association of Britain and its former colonies.

Last October, Commonwealth leaders met in the Bahamas and agreed to consider the eight new measures if South Africa failed by mid-1986 to dismantle apartheid and start negotiations with black leaders to end white rule.

Commonwealth secretariat spokesman Patsy Robertson made clear that the other Commonwealth leaders rejected Mrs. Thatcher's offer.

"Whatever attempts will be made this afternoon to find agreement... will not be made at the expense of Commonwealth credibility," Ms. Robertson told reporters at a separate briefing.

"They feel that the Commonwealth has taken a lead for the past 25 years on the South Africa issue. They feel that the black people of South Africa and many of the white people there who want change are watching very carefully what the Commonwealth is doing," she added.

"There is a determination to maintain a credible Commonwealth position on South Africa," Ms. Robertson said.

Mrs. Thatcher's aides, however, noted that she had not changed her opposition to embargoes but had offered the limited package as a "mark of disapproval" of apartheid.

British officials said that Mrs. Thatcher stressed the need for coordinating Commonwealth

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S.Africa seeks to soften impact of imminent sanctions, page 8

Peres: Autonomy is only way to advance peace

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres called for autonomy for Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip as the only way to advance the peace process.

Mr. Peres' remarks in a speech came a few hours after he held an unusual meeting with 25 Palestinian mayors and businessmen on Sunday night to report on his summit with King Hassan II of Morocco last month.

A spokesman for Mr. Peres said the prime minister urged the Palestinians to assume more responsibility for running daily affairs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"When two people are living on the very same land, you can either partition the land or divide the government," Mr. Peres later told an international student group.

"To divide the government means to have autonomy; to divide the land means partition," Mr. Peres said in remarks broadcast on Monday on Israel Radio.

"I think most of us do agree today that in order to move ahead, let's start with autonomy on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and see how we can continue and find solution."

Mr. Peres said Israel and the Arabs were far apart in their views about how to achieve peace in the Middle East. "The gap, I must

(Continued on page 3)

King receives Canary Islands president

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday held talks with the president of the autonomous territory of the Canary Islands, Jeronimo Safedra, who arrived in Amman on Sunday at the head of an official delegation. The talks were attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

Earlier on Monday, Mr. Rifai conferred with Mr. Safedra. Mr. Rifai and Mr. Safedra reviewed cooperation between Jordan and Spain in general and Jordan's relations with the Canary Islands in particular, especially in tourism affairs and the exploitation of mineral water.

Mr. Safedra was later received by Minister of State for Prime Minister Affairs Touqan Al Hindawi. Mr. Safedra and Mr. Hindawi reviewed Jordanian-Spanish relations. Mr. Hindawi explained to Mr. Safedra Jordan's position vis-a-vis the Middle East situation and efforts for a just and durable peace through an international conference.

Both meetings were attended



His Majesty King Hussein Monday receives president of the Canary Islands Jeronimo Safedra who is heading a delegation on a visit to Jordan (Petra photo)

by Spain's Ambassador to Jordan Emilio Menendez del Valle.

Mr. Safedra also held talks with Minister of Planning Taher Kanaani who briefed him on Jordan's new five-year development plan and the Kingdom's endeavours to bolster its relations with Spain in various fields.

Mr. Safedra voiced his country's pride in the good relations with

Jordan and spoke about his country's experience in tourism and its plans to develop its fisheries. Both sides stressed the need for promoting bilateral cooperation and increasing the volume of trade between them.

Later, Mr. Safedra met with Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher who spoke about prospects for increasing bilateral cooperation in the fields of

industry and trade. The two sides discussed launching joint industrial ventures and Dr. Muasher presented a briefing on Jordan's economic and trade policies and its trade ties with countries of the European Community, and the prospect of exporting agricultural crops to these countries.

Mr. Safedra spoke of the economic conditions in Canary Islands and invited Jordan to take part in an international fair held in the islands annually to help promote the marketing of Jordanian national products.

Minister of Agriculture Ahmad Dakqan also held talks with Mr. Safedra and the delegation accompanying him. The minister briefed the guest delegation on the agricultural situation in the Kingdom and cited the agricultural sector's contribution to the national income through the projects of the five-year development plan.

Mr. Dakqan also explained the government's role in further developing the agricultural sector.

Crown Prince meets Bethlehem mayor

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at the Royal Court on Monday Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij.

Prince Hassan was briefed by Mr. Freij on Bethlehem Municipality's continuing activities to serve its inhabitants and to provide them with the necessary services to strengthen their steadfastness.

The Crown Prince was also briefed by Mr. Freij on the municipality's projects during the next five years and which could be part of Jordan's five-year development plan for the occupied West Bank.

Prince Hassan and Mr. Freij also discussed conditions of Arab citizens in Bethlehem.

The meeting was attended by Minister of Occupied Territories

Affairs Marwan Dudin.

In another West Bank-related meeting on Monday, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatanani received Tulikarem Deputy Ziyad Younis and discussed with him conditions of Arab citizens in the occupied Arab territories and ways of overcoming obstacles facing them under Israeli occupation.

Prince Hassan's meeting with Mr. Freij climaxed a series of meetings held this week between senior Jordanian officials and leaders from the West Bank and Gaza on Jordan's five-year development plan for the occupied Arab territories.

The focus of the meetings has been the five-year development plan for the occupied territories.

Jordan has said that the plan will be implemented in full consideration of the situation prevailing in the occupied areas and will be carried out in coordination with the various institutions there rather than individuals.

A senior official, also refused to be named, reaffirmed on Monday that Jordan was not aiming to undermine the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) by trying to win support of the Palestinian people through the development plan.

The official said the plan was aimed at foiling Israeli plans to evict the Palestinians from the occupied territories and breaking the forced reliance by the Palestinians on the Israeli economy (See story on right).

Soviet and Israeli delegations to meet in Helsinki on reopening consulates

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A Soviet spokesman in Moscow and an Israeli official in Tel Aviv said Monday Soviet and Israeli delegations are expected to meet in Helsinki, probably later this month, about reopening consular offices in Moscow and Tel Aviv.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov said Soviet and Israeli diplomats would meet in Tel Aviv following the preparatory talks in Helsinki.

Gerasimov said he had been mistaken when he told a news conference earlier that the Soviet delegation had already left Moscow for talks scheduled to start Monday.

"The group will be leaving for Helsinki in the coming days," he told Reuters. "After preparatory talks in that city they will proceed to Tel Aviv."

Asked at the news conference whether the two countries might open consulates as a result of the

contacts, Gerasimov replied: "This is possible."

The Soviet Union, together with other East bloc countries, broke diplomatic relations with Israel during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

An Israeli official said in Tel Aviv on Monday he did not know when the two delegations would meet, but added they would probably get together before the end of this month.

Israeli officials said on Friday that Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir had met to set guidelines for Israeli contacts with the Soviet Union.

The two countries have had quiet contacts periodically. In July, 1985, their ambassadors to France met secretly in Paris, raising speculation about renewing ties.

Reports at the time said the Soviet Union was softening its

position on allowing Jews to emigrate and would be willing to discuss restoring diplomatic relations.

Last week sources close to Mr. Peres said Soviet officials were interested in a Middle East peace conference and knew it could not take place without some dialogue with Israel.

Israel and the United States have said Moscow would have to resume ties with the Jewish state if it wished to participate in a peace conference.

Abba Eban, chairman of the Israeli parliament's key foreign affairs and security committee, commented in an Israeli army radio interview that there was no reason to believe the planned talks heralded any Soviet move to renew diplomatic relations with Israel.

"I don't think anything

(Continued on page 3)

Bush unable to commit aid to Egypt

CAIRO (Agencies) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush said Monday that a strong and stable Egypt was vital to the United States but he was unable to offer any firm commitments on debt relief and other Cairo requests for economic help.

Mr. Bush spoke to reporters after talks with President Hosni Mubarak. They spent 90 minutes conferring privately and then were joined by aides for another hour.

Mr. Bush said he promised to discuss Egypt's requests with President Ronald Reagan and the Treasury Department.

Oil-producing Egypt, badly hit by the sharp drop in world prices, has asked the United States for a cut of about 50 per cent in interest rates on outstanding military debts totalling \$4.55 billion. It wants a larger portion of economic aid paid in cash and not on a project-by-project basis.

Egypt also wants Washington to use its influence with the International Monetary Fund so Cairo can obtain standby credits from it on easy terms that would not cause hardship to the people. "A stable, forward-moving

Egypt is vital in the interests of the United States and the Western world," Mr. Bush said, noting the world oil slump and Mr. Mubarak's efforts at economic reform.

"How to help in the way we would like to help I cannot say to them (Egyptians) because I've got to go and discuss this with financial authorities in the United States and with the president," he added.

"I was not in a position to make any commitments on these different problems at this point," he said. "I did say I would discuss them in detail with the president... and I will do it."

Mr. Bush said he and Mr. Mubarak discussed prospects for a Middle East peace settlement and the state of negotiations between Egypt and Israel on a sovereignty dispute over the Israeli held Red Sea beach enclave of Taba.

With help from a U.S. mediator, the two countries are trying to work out an accord to send the dispute for settlement by arbitration. There have been hopes among American officials that the accord could be signed

before Mr. Bush leaves Cairo on Tuesday.

Hopes for an accord have waned over the past few days, but Mr. Bush left the door slightly ajar.

He refused to answer questions on the talks' progress and said he might have a better answer on Tuesday. "But don't read more into it than that about the solution or lack of solution to the problem," he cautioned.

He said on Monday that he had detected a new atmosphere in the region that should lead to a comprehensive peace settlement within a decade.

Mr. Bush was to end his official functions later Monday in meetings with Prime Minister Ali Lutfi and other Egyptian ministers.

New U.S. move

Israeli Premier Shimon Peres and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir met Monday to discuss the Taba dispute amid reported disagreement over whether the issue can be resolved before Mr. (Continued on page 3)

Official reaffirms objectives of 5-year plan for West Bank and Gaza

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan on Monday reiterated that its five-year development plan for the Israeli-occupied territories is not aimed at undermining the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and winning influence over the Palestinian people.

A senior Jordanian official, who asked not to be named, brushed aside suggestions that Jordan intended to use the plan to compete with the PLO for the Palestinian people's support. "If we build a school or dig a well it does not mean that the well or the school will be a pro-PLO or pro-Jordan well or school," he said.

Details of the \$1.3 billion plan were published in local newspapers last week. According to its text, the plan aims at arresting the deteriorating economic conditions in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, alleviating the economic pressures which have forced the people under occupation to rely on the Israeli economy, stopping the forced migration from the territories and upgrading manpower.

Jordan is seeking funds from Arab, Islamic and other countries to finance the plan. The U.S. administration has reprogrammed \$4.5 million of aid to the Israeli-occupied territories to be channelled through Jordan.

In a press briefing last Friday, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said Jordan was seeking \$750 million in aid to implement the plan.

U.S. Vice-President George Bush said before leaving Jordan after a four-day visit on Saturday that the U.S. administration was seeking additional aid to support the Jordanian programme.

"The Jordanian official said on Monday that the government had not received any confirmation from any potential donor other than the suggested \$4.5 million American aid. But he strongly denied reports that Western European countries were 'sceptical about the programme.'"

He said various aspects of the plan were explained to a number of Arab countries but there had been no confirmed offers so far.

The official, however, expressed optimism that Arab and other countries would be encouraged to support the plan since "it constitutes a new approach to development of the occupied Arab territories."

Jordanian officials have repeatedly said that the plan would focus on strengthening and dealing with institutions and not with individuals.

Saudis vow to defend themselves, allies against Iranian aggression

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Saudi Arabia has resented threats from Iran, vowing to defend itself and its Arab allies in the Gulf region in the event of aggression, the official Saudi Press Agency reported Monday.

The agency quoted an unidentified government official as regretting media statements of Iranian leaders who "threaten Saudi Arabia and its sister country Kuwait."

"I said the kingdom 'will at once exercise its right to self-defence in the event of aggression on its territory or on any of its sister countries.'"

"Saudi Arabia will defend itself with all the potentials it possesses, relying first on God and second on the capability of its armed forces and faith of its loyal people who will protect unto martyrdom every grain of sand in their country," the agency quoted the official as warning.

He was obviously referring to recent statements by Iranian officials who threatened "to punish" Gulf Arab powers that allegedly support Iraq.

"Those countries of the southern Gulf which support Iraq

... must know that if our economic centres are to be hit they will be held accountable." Iran's Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani warned in a statement distributed by the Iranian News Agency (IRNA) on July 27.

Stressing that the kingdom's policy is geared to peace-making, the Saudi official expressed his country's regret at "statements by Iranian officials which involve many untrue and unrealistic contentions aside from the repeated threats."

Arab diplomatic sources said Mr. Rafsanjani was evidently aiming his threat at Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the two Arab powers that together contributed an estimated \$34 billion to defray Iraq's war costs.

Iraq and Iran have been at war since 1980, with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and their allies in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) opting for a stance of ostensible

neutrality. Faced with menaces of the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman, in the summer of 1981 banded together under the GCC for self-defence and economic integration.

The Iran-Iraq war has been spilling over, with Iraq often raiding commercial vessels within the "war zone" in the north eastern sector of the Gulf waters in an attempt to choke Iran's economy by blocking its oil exports.

Iran has reacted by accusing Arab powers of the Gulf of pro-Iranian sympathies and retaliating with similar raids on shipping in the southern regions of the Gulf.

At one stage Iran sent its warplanes overflying Saudi territorial waters and menacingly approaching industrial centres and oil refining and shipping terminals in Saudi hinterland. This precipitated a dogfight in June 1984, when Saudi jet fighters

shot down an Iranian Phantom jet. Iran last February seized parts of the southern Iraqi Fao region pushing the war closer to the doorsteps of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

Iran's state-run radio, monitored in Bahrain, last Friday blared a five broadcast of what it described as demonstrations by Iranian and other Muslim pilgrims in Saudi Arabia.

Saudi security authorities had warned pilgrims against mixing religion with politics during the pilgrimage season underway in the kingdom.

"Death to America, death to Israel, death to the heretical Soviet Union," the crowds shouted in the broadcast from Medina, home of the tomb of Mohammad, Prophet of Islam.

"Muslims of the world, unite against the infidels." The pilgrims shouted in Farsi, Arabic and English "Jerusalem will return to Islam" from Israeli military occupation.

The radio said they were carrying Islamic revolutionary banners and portraits of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.



Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul Haq

Zia: 'Arabs will recognise Israel in time'

By Wolf Blitzer
Jerusalem Post

WASHINGTON — Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq says that it is only a matter of time before the Arabs recognise Israel.

In an interview published this week in Mideast Report, a New York newsletter, Gen. Zia said that Pakistan has taken "a joint stand with the Muslim World" against Israel. He expressed support for the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

"At the same time," he said, "we are not against Israel. We consider it as not practical to deny Israel now the land they have acquired. You can't throw three million Jews into the sea."

"So, Israel has come to exist. It is only a question of time for Arabs and others to recognise it. Pakistan will not be the first. This is our, you can call it, difficulty, or self-imposed restriction."

Gen. Zia continued: "You can't expect, on the other hand, Palestinians who have been refugees all their life having been thrown off from their own land (to remain silent). So, if they accept the right of Israel to exist, at the same time, then, Israel should accept the right of giving part of that land to the Palestinians."

"Palestinians do not want to cooperate with Israel. They don't want to merge with Jordan or Egypt. They want to have a little homeland of their own. Give them the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and I think this is a perfect solution. This is what we support: King Fahd's eight-point plan that he introduced in 1982 at the Fez Arab Summit. Pakistan supports it today. And I think for the first time the Fahd plan has been supported by President Reagan. The plan has the possibilities of finding a peaceful solution to the Middle East problem, inshallah (God willing)."

The interview was published in the Mideast Report issue dated Aug. 1.

Cypriots hunt British base attackers

NICOSIA (R) — British and local security forces Monday combed Cyprus for gunmen who launched rocket and mortar attacks on Britain's Akrotiri Military Base Sunday night.

Base spokesman Major Gordon Birdwood said witnesses were being interviewed and an intensive search was under way in cooperation with Cypriot authorities, but officials said no suspects had been found.

Two women, Sandra Edwards, 25, and Eileen Malpass, 32, both wives of British non-commissioned officers, were slightly injured when 60-mm mortar bombs, rockets, grenades and small arms fire hit the Akrotiri married quarters and a wind-surfing club, Maj. Birdwood said.

A previously unknown group calling itself "Unified Nasserite Organisation — Cairo," in a

statement delivered to Beirut's An Nahar newspaper, claimed responsibility for the attack.

It said the attack was "designed to participate in the liberation of the friendly Cypriot people, retaliate against British-Zionist-American oppression, and (was) in revenge for the martyrs of our nation in Egypt, Libya, Lebanon, Palestine and Syria."

The Cyprus government strongly condemned the attack.

"Such acts of violence, regardless of the identity or motives of those committing them, inescapably affect Cyprus and the Cypriot people adversely ... the government is determined to crush any act that violates the laws of the republic," an official statement said.

Cypriot Foreign Minister George Iacovou will meet British High Commissioner John

Wilberforce to discuss the incident, official sources said.

Cypriot security sources said they were investigating a possibility, "based on strong indications," that the guerrilla group could have come through the Turkish-occupied north of Cyprus, and might already have returned there.

They said heavy weapons apparently used in the attack could not have passed through security checks at Cypriot ports or airports.

The breakaway "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," recognised only by Turkey, is beyond the control of the internationally recognised Cyprus government.

An official source said preparations and the attack itself took place within the sovereign base area.

Israeli premier opposes Pretoria sanctions

TEL AVIV (AP) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said he opposes Israeli sanctions against Pretoria to protest apartheid, which he said would be ineffective and might adversely affect South Africa's Jewish community.

Peres' comments, broadcast on Israel Radio on Monday, came as the leaders of the seven Commonwealth countries met in London to discuss possible action against South Africa.

Peres said Israel must "distinguish again when it comes to South Africa between the moral cause and the political considerations. Morally, we as Jews cannot accept apartheid under any conditions. A Jewish person who accepts apartheid or compromises on it stops being Jewish."

But he added: "When it comes to the political situation, while I think highly about Israel, permit me to say Israel is not a superpower. We're a tiny little country, a province in the world, and I'm not so sure Israel is the country that can change the policies of South Africa."

Peres, Rabin involved in Iran arms plot

By Wolf Blitzer
Jerusalem Post

WASHINGTON — The middleman in the alleged \$2 billion plot to divert Israeli weapons to Iran says that senior Israeli officials, including Prime Minister Peres and Defence Minister Rabin, personally approved the plan in violation of U.S. policy, according to secret tape-recordings of conversations made by U.S. customs agents.

The Chicago Tribune has reported that on one tape, Samuel Evans, an international lawyer involved in setting up the alleged deal, said that he met with defence ministry officials on a trip to Israel and they had pledged "full and complete cooperation."

Evans, a London-based American lawyer who had been an adviser to Saudi Arabian arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi for 15 years, said he expected to discuss the transaction with Rabin on his next trip to Israel and that word of the deal had been passed "right through to Peres."

The assertion contradicts Israel's emphatic denial of involvement in the affair. Last April, 13 men from five countries were charged with conspiring to sell \$2 billion worth of restricted military equipment to Iran, including missiles and used jet fighters owned by Israel.

Four Israelis were among those charged, including retired Gen. Avraham Bar-Am, Jerusalem arms dealer Rafael Eisenberg and his son Gurriel, and an associate, Yitzhak Gebroni. William Northrup, an American based in Tel Aviv, was also charged. They were arrested in

Bermuda and extradited to New York, where they are currently in jail awaiting trial.

Rabin has insisted publicly that the private Israeli arms dealers were acting on their own and would not have been able to get such huge quantities of weapons out of Israel. During a visit to Washington earlier this year, Rabin said at a news conference that the arms dealers were actually trying to "sting" the Iranians by collecting an enormous deposit but then not delivering the weapons.

The Tribune quoted a spokesman for the defence ministry in Tel Aviv as saying last week: "There is no foundation whatsoever to the allegations that the arms deal in the Bermuda affair was made with the knowledge of the ministry of defence or any other government agency in Israel."

A U.S. Justice Department official said that prosecutors do not know whether the claims on the tapes are true or were an attempt by participants to inflate their importance. "We have no evidence to date that the Israeli government knew and out people think no evidence will be forthcoming that the government knew," said the official.

But another U.S. law enforcement official said that the tapes appear to bolster the long-standing contention that Israel is a major conduit for secret arms sales to Iran. "There's no question that the Israeli government was aware of this deal," the official, who was not identified, said.

The Tribune said that U.S. Customs Service agents secretly

recorded more than 200 conversations as part of its operation to lure the alleged arms dealers.

"In the four-month investigation, electronic listening devices were planted in luxury hotel suites on two continents," it said. "A Mercedes Benz limousine was bugged and driven by a chauffeur who was actually an undercover agent. Meals in New York's most expensive restaurants were taped and telephone calls were monitored."

According to the report, the 212 taped conversations and a handful of videotapes are expected to form the heart of the government's case when the defendants go on trial in late November in federal court in New York.

The tapes have not been made public, but a defence attorney allowed Tribune reporter Douglas Frantz access to them, and to government-prepared transcripts of some tapes.

According to the report, Evans said in one tape conversation: "As you know, I've been to Israel and, as you now know, I've met with the MOD (ministry of defence) people and, uh, who make it quite clear that they definitely approved of this deal. No question about it." Evans said the Israeli authorities were insisting on certain formalities so that they would not jeopardise the country's future U.S. aid.

"But you have the full and complete cooperation of the authorities," Evans said. "I am told — I have not met with Defence Minister Rabin — I am told I will be meeting him next time that I am there. I am told that this is right through to Peres."

Qadhafi:

'Reagan should be locked up'

RIO DE JANEIRO Brazil (AP) — Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi said in an interview on Brazilian television that U.S. President Ronald Reagan was a "fool" who "should be locked up."

"If I were to meet Reagan, I would spit in his face. It's the only language he understands," Col. Qadhafi said Sunday.

The Libyan leader was interviewed by TV Bandeirantes in what the report said were the remains of Col. Qadhafi's house in Tripoli, which U.S. plans bombed on April 15.

"Reagan is insignificant, a fool," Col. Qadhafi also said during the 30-minute interview. "He should be locked up."

When asked about Libya's alleged assistance to terrorists, he said, "I only help those who are victims of the great terrorism of the Western powers."

Asked if he considered himself a fanatic, he replied, "if fanaticism is to struggle for that which one believes in, then I'm a fanatic. Crazy (however) is to drop bombs on other people's houses."

The official Libyan News Agency (JANA) said Sunday that United States is conducting "suspicious military movements" in the Mediterranean as a prelude to an attack on the Soviet Union.

JANA said an attack on the Soviet Union was part of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "dream ... of American domination over the world."

3 Israeli prisoners infected with AIDS

TEL AVIV (R) — Three prisoners at an Israeli jail are infected with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and steps are being taken to combat the spread of the killer disease, officials said Monday.

The three cases were discovered at Ayalon maximum-security prison in central Israel during a four-month-old nationwide drive which already has tested 2,000 prisoners, said Dr. Yaacov Sigelbohm, head of Prison Medical Services.

He said the three prisoners had

been injected with hard drugs over a long period and carry the AIDS virus, but show no symptoms. "They're completely healthy and feel fine, but at some time in the past they contracted the virus," he said.

Researchers say AIDS destroys the body's ability to fight infection and is most common among homosexuals, recipients of blood transfusion and intravenous drug users.

Acting Prisons Commissioner Shalom Rosillo said: "The three

have been made aware. We spoke with them and explained their situation and the behaviour for them to follow."

He said their identity was being kept secret to prevent what he described as unnecessary panic in the prison. Officials declined to say if those infected were Jews or Arabs.

The Health Ministry said Monday 24 Israelis have suffered from AIDS, and 14 of those have died. Others have contracted the virus but not shown any symptoms.

Iranian leader appoints new army chief

TEHRAN (R) — Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has appointed a former operational commander on the southern Gulf war front to command army ground forces, the Iranian News Agency IRNA reported Monday.

It said Khomeini approved the Supreme Defence Council's nomination of Col. Hossein Hassani-Sa'di, 45.

He replaces Col. Ali Sayyad Shirazi, who held the post for five years until last month, when he was appointed by Khomeini to the

Supreme Defence Council. IRNA said President Ali Khamenei made the new appointment public Monday morning during a flag-raising ceremony.

Meanwhile seven new deputies were elected to Iran's parliament in by-elections held on Friday, the newspaper Islamic Republic reported Sunday.

Run-offs will be held in three other constituencies, where none of the candidates received the one-third of votes required for

election. The 10 by-elections were caused by the deaths of incumbents, including eight who were killed last February when their passenger plane was shot down over southern Iran.

The new deputies, including former Interior Minister Ali Akbar Nateq-Nouri, who won a seat in Tehran, will join the 270-seat Islamic Consultative Assembly for the 22 remaining months of its current four-year term.

Garang pledges ceasefire if Islamic law lifted

ABU DHABI (R) — Sudanese rebel leader John Garang was quoted Monday as saying his Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) would cease fire as soon as Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi abolished Sharia (Islamic Law).

He told the United Arab Emirates daily Al Itihad in Addis Ababa that Mr. Mahdi had promised him during peace talks there last week to scrap a 1983

decree proclaiming Sharia and amend the country's temporary constitution.

Islamic Law has been a major grievance of the SPLA, which leads a three-year-old bush war against the government in mostly Christian and animist southern Sudan.

Garang said the Sharia decree must not be replaced by anything "in any way resembling it."

He added: "Most Sudanese want peace in their country, and if Sadeq (Al Mahdi) can settle the matter with parliament, the SPLA will immediately announce a ceasefire to help him."

The abolition of Sharia, introduced by former President Jafar Numeiri, would probably be opposed in the parliament by the Muslim Brotherhood and other religious parties.

JORDAN TELEVISION Tel. 73111-14	
PROGRAMME ONE	23:00 News Summary
17:00 Koran	23:05 Evening Show Cont.
17:20 Children's programmes	23:10 News Headlines
17:30 Disneyland	23:15 Close down
18:20 Micro at Work	
19:10 Religious programme	
19:40 Tomorrow's programme	
19:50 News programme	
20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 Local series	
21:30 Local programme	
22:20 Local Varieties programme	
23:00 News Summary in Arabic	
23:10 Religious programme and close down	
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00 Kiseque a Musique	
18:30 La vallee des peupliers	
19:00 News in French	
19:15 French varieties	
19:30 News in Hebrew	
19:45 Magazine Zero One	
20:00 News in Arabic	
20:30 Music Box	
21:35 Alfred Hitchcock	
22:00 News in English	
22:20 The Equalizer	
RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 95.60 KHz. SW 77411-14	
07:00 Light Music	
07:30 News Desk	
08:00 Morning Show	
18:00 News Summary	
18:05 Morning Show Cont.	
18:10 Oriental Foes	
18:15 Pop Session Cont.	
18:20 Country Music	
18:30 News Summary	
18:40 Pop Session Cont.	
18:45 News Bulletin	
18:50 Men from the Ministry	
19:00 News Summary	
19:05 News Summary	
19:10 Science Report	
19:15 Pop Session	
19:20 News Summary	
19:25 Top Twenty	
19:30 Newsdesk	
19:35 Date with a Star	
20:00 Evening Show	
21:00 News Summary	
21:05 Evening Show Cont.	
21:10 News Summary	
21:15 News Summary	
21:20 Evening Show Cont.	
21:25 News Summary	
21:30 Evening Show Cont.	

WHAT'S GOING ON	
TODAY'S EVENTS	p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.
EXHIBITIONS	Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
SERVICE CLUBS	Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
	Amman Philatelic Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.
	Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
	Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
	Amman Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Royal Circle, Tel. 815261, 815410.
NEWS VIDEO	An exhibition by Marwan Shamsi at the Housing Bank Centre Gallery.
CULTURAL CENTRES	Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
	American Centre 644371
	American Centre Library 641520
	British Council 636147-8
	French Cultural Centre 67009
	Goethe Institute 641993
	Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
	Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
	Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
	Haya Arts Centre 645195
	Husseini Youth Club 6478186
	Y.W.C.A. 641793
	Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
	Amman Municipal Library 637111
	University of Jordan Library 843555
MUSEUMS	Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mummies from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 16th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
	Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
	Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Munirah, Jabel Luweidh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 - 6.00 p.m.
PRAYER TIMES	06:15 (Sunrise) Fair
05:53 (Sunrise) Duh	
12:42 Dhuhr	
16:23 Asr	
19:30 Maghrib	
21:03 Isha	

FOR THE TRAVELLER	
QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	This information is supplied by the Al-Jazeera Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 33220-5, where it should always be verified.
ARRIVALS:	
09:15 Agaba (RJ)	
11:00 Beirut (RJ)	
11:00 Kuwait (RJ)	
11:00 Damascus (RJ)	
11:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
11:15 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)	
11:35 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)	
12:25 Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)	
12:30 Moscow (RJ)	
12:35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ)	
14:05 Cairo (MS)	
14:35 Kuwait (RJ)	
16:10 Riyadh (SV)	
16:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)	
18:40 Athens (RJ)	
18:55 Paris, Brussels (RJ)	
19:05 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)	
19:20 Cairo (RJ)	
19:35 Istanbul (RJ)	
20:00 Zurich, Larnaca (RJ)	
20:10 Rome, Damascus (RJ)	
20:45 Rome (RJ)	
21:00 Frankfurt (RJ)	
21:30 Baghdad (RJ)	
DEPARTURES:	
07:00 Agaba (RJ)	
09:00 Beirut (RJ)	
11:05 Kuwait (RJ)	
12:30 Tripoli (RJ)	
12:30 Athens (RJ)	
12:45 Belgrade, Madrid (RJ)	
13:00 Geneva, London (RJ)	
13:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)	
13:45 Istanbul (RJ)	
14:50 Cairo (RJ)	
15:00 Bahrain, Muscat (RJ)	
15:30 Cairo (RJ)	
15:35 Kuwait (RJ)	
17:00 Riyadh (SV)	
20:30 Kuwait, Doha (RJ)	
21:15 Doha, Beirut (RJ)	
21:30 Abu Dhabi (RJ)	
22:30 Cairo (RJ)	
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)	
23:00 Bangkok (RJ)	
MARITIME TRAFFIC	Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port:
	— Boris Polevoy
	— Vite Dapont
	— San Houston
	Amia Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 622334-9 at your service.
MONEY EXCHANGE	Monday rates Local sell/buy rates in Jds
Belgian franc	79 / 60.3
Dutch guilder	145.2 / 147.5
French franc	50.3 / 51.1
Italian lire	23.8 / 24.2
Japanese yen (for 100)	222.1 / 225.5
Swedish crown	49 / 49.7
Swiss franc	203.6 / 207.2
U.K. sterling pound	504.6 / 512.4
U.S. dollar	816.1 / 845.5
W. German mark	143.3 / 166.3
WEATHER	Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.
	It will be normal summer, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.
	Amman 19/33
Agaba 22/10	
Amman 22/10	
Amman 22/10	
Amman 22/10	
Amman 22/10	

Sixth Arab children's conference starts today

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Sixth Arab children's conference will open in Amman today with delegations from 14 Arab countries taking part in its various activities. Delegations of children, four from each of the participating countries together with their supervisors, will be touring various places of interest and will take part in activities with local children in addition to attending cultural events.

The conference, designed to bolster relations among children from the Arab World and to familiarise them with Jordan's development, has been organised by the Queen Noor Foundation (QNF).

Some of the delegations arrived in Amman on Monday for the opening of the conference in which children from Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia,

Lebanon, Bahrain, Egypt, North Yemen, Kuwait, Algeria, Sudan, Qatar, Syria and Morocco in addition to Jordan will take part.

The QNF has prepared a full programme for orienting the children on Jordan's endeavours and achievements and has arranged visits to the Haya Arts Centre and to Ajloun where the children will take part in voluntary activities at a youth camp. They will also visit Jordanian families and archaeological sites in the Kingdom. Last year's conference was attended by 60 participants from 13 Arab countries.

A press briefing on the activities of the children's conference will be held in Amman on Tuesday during which the conference's secretary general will give details on the activities and the programmes.



QUEEN HONOURS JERASH ORGANISERS — Her Majesty Queen Noor hosts a reception Monday at Al Nadwa Palace in honour of the Jerash Festival Committee and organisations that helped make this year's festival a complete success. (Petra photo)

Iraqi minister of education leaves after signing cultural programme

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday held talks with Iraqi Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Samir Abdul Wahhab who left Amman later in the day winding up his three-day visit to the Kingdom. The talks were attended by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddine Al Assad and Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ghafel Hussein.

In a statement prior to his departure, Mr. Wahhab praised the contents of a cable which King Hussein sent to Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Sunday. The cable reiterated Jordan's support for Iraq in its war with Iran. The Iraqi minister said that he was carrying the King's good wishes and greetings to President Hussein. He described his talks with Jordanian officials as "very positive" and added that they served the interests of both countries.

During his stay in Amman, the

Iraqi minister and Dr. Assad signed an executive programme for the implementation of a cultural and scientific agreement. Under the terms of the programme, to be effective between 1986 and 1988, universities in both countries will improve bilateral cooperation, increase the exchange of visits by their staff and will conduct joint scientific research.

The two sides pledged to help students from either side to conduct research work and exchange visits, and Iraq agreed to offer 250 scholarships to Jordanian students every year of which 14 seats will be offered to post graduate students. Jordan, for its part, will offer Iraqi students 20 scholarships and will make available 150 seats at its universities for Iraqis wishing to study here and will also make available seats at vocational training institutes.

Both sides also agreed to

exchange books and publications issued by Iraqi and Jordanian universities in addition to exchanging documentaries, curricula, references and studies. They also pledged to offer students from both countries the chance to take three-month training course in the fields of archaeology and the restoration of ancient sites. The courses will be organised by universities in both countries.

They also agreed to encourage bilateral cooperation in television and film production and in marketing films, television serials and radio programmes and to exchange information and data in this respect. The programme also provides for closer cooperation between the Iraqi and Jordanian news agencies in holding training courses and facilitating visits by reporters and journalists to either country. The two sides will also exchange visits by youth and sports delegations.

Prince Mohammad visits Mu'ta

KARAK (Petra) — His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad, the personal representative of His Majesty King Hussein, Monday paid a visit to Mu'ta University, near Karak. Prince Mohammad was received upon his arrival by the university's president, Dr. Ali Mahabfah, the university's vice president for military affairs Brigadier Aref Al Shahwan, the directors of university departments and university officials.

Prince Mohammad listened to a briefing by Brig. Shahwan on the university's history, its development and various departments, the university's study and admissions systems as well as its future plans. The vice president said that Mu'ta University aims to provide more opportunities for Jordanian youth to continue their education that the university also aims to turn out graduates in various scientific and literary fields and to provide the Armed Forces and Public Security Department with qualified officers who are capable of confronting contemporary and



His Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Monday pays a visit to Mu'ta University where he inspected facilities at the campus. (Petra photo).

future challenges. The university, he added, also encourages scientific research, especially in military fields.

Prince Mohammad watched a wireless exercise performed by a group of university students and he toured the university's library

and was briefed on its services by its director. Prince Mohammad also paid visits to the teaching halls and the computer section and was briefed on the university's future plans to keep up with technological progress and developments.

Lower House endorses law for national aid fund

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament Monday endorsed a 1986 law for the national aid fund designed to offer protection and assistance to needy families and to help less well-off citizens in Jordan.

The fund, which was promised by His Majesty King Hussein in his inaugural speech to Parliament's fourth ordinary session last November, is expected to create new jobs by offering needy people the chance to receive vocational training. The projected fund is also to finance research and studies to find out means and methods of overcoming poverty and ways of helping needy people become self-reliant.

Allocations for the JD 1.5 million fund have been provided for in the 1986 budget but will be augmented by donations from various individuals and voluntary societies.

The fund will be governed by a board chaired by the minister of labour and social development and will group representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Awqaf and Health, the Social Security Corporation, the Vocational Training Corporation, the Queen Noor Foundation, the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund, the General Union of Voluntary Societies and the private sector. The fund, according to the law, will be subject to the Audit Bureau and the cabinet has the right to issue any regulations to execute articles in the law.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Development has been offering substantial help to 8,000 families. These families receive a total of JD 750,000 per year in financial aid from the ministry. It has been reported that the office of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and another committee from the Ministry of Planning are conducting separate studies to determine the poverty line in Jordan which has not yet been identified.

JAEA law

Monday's 90-minute session also witnessed a fervent debate following a last-minute decision by Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayez to remove from the meeting's agenda an amendment to the law on the Jordanian Agricultural Engineers' Association (JAEA). The modification to the JAEA reorganises the election process for both the organisations' president and vice president.

Mr. Fayez removed the amendment from the agenda, although the item had been included in recommendations issued by the House's legal committee in a meeting held on April 6 before Parliament recessed. The JAEA law was one of nine different draft laws approved by the legal committee in its April meeting.

After Parliament reconvened in its extraordinary session on July 21, the legal committee reviewed its recommendations of the April 6 meeting to pave the way for their discussion in Monday's session.

Since the House had not authorised the committee to review its assessments on the nine laws it had already studied, the committee passed them to Monday's session.

But when the House started on Monday, the JAEA law was

"missing" from the agenda after Mr. Fayez ordered it removed. Deputies would not have noticed the absence of the law had it not been for the outspoken deputy Leith Shbeilat, who launched a strongly-worded debate pointing out the change and asking the House to "justify" its action removing the amendment.

"There is an amendment which has not been transmitted to the House with trust. It has been dropped ... wiped out," said Mr. Shbeilat, who is also a member of the House's legal committee. Mr. Shbeilat then read out his personal copy of April's meeting and the nine-list of laws approved, and compared it to the list of eight laws submitted to Monday's session.

To end the debate, Mr. Fayez admitted that he ordered the removal of the item from Monday's agenda since he thought some of the amendment's articles needed to be "rephrased."

He defended his order saying that the speaker had the right — as provided by Parliament's internal law — to nullify any decision taken by its committees. Mr. Fayez criticised Deputy Shbeilat for "loosing his temper" while presenting his argument and cautioned him against using "bad language."

At this point, Deputy Abdullah Al Akallah, who was elected to the House in March 1985, assured the deputies and Mr. Fayez that House members are not against such postponements provided they are notified. To iron out the dispute, the committee's legal rapporteur Abdul Baqi Gammo suggested that the committee review the amendment to the JAEA law and the House approved Mr. Gammo's suggestion.

In Monday's session, the House also approved amendments to the 1976 and 1977 temporary laws on education. The ratifications to both laws on education, touched on reorganising the priorities of the education council.

Qatanani, U.S. official discuss refugee affairs

AMMAN (J.T.) — Under Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs, Dr. Ahmad Qatanani Monday received in his office Mrs. Judith Chavchavadze, deputy director of the office of European, Near Eastern and Latin American Affairs from the Bureau of Refugee Programmes at the U.S. State Department.

Mrs. Chavchavadze, who leaves for the occupied West Bank today, discussed with Jordanian officials the outcome of a meeting held in Vienna on May 22 and the possibility of an increase in Arab contributions to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA).

During his meeting with the visiting American official, Dr. Qatanani discussed the situation of Palestinian refugees in Jordan and explained the Kingdom's role in alleviating the suffering of

The education council, chaired by the minister of education, will be entrusted with setting the general policies for school textbooks, putting standards for the secondary education certificate, outlining educational policy, and discussing all development plans undertaken by the Ministry of Education.

A minor misunderstanding was recorded among deputies over an amendment to one of the 1976 laws which said that the ministry is entitled to carry out annual exams for the two-year community colleges and to offer diploma certificates.

Community college confusion

Jerusalem Deputy Fouad Farraj said that the amendment clashed in principle with the authority of the Ministry of Higher Education, which is responsible for higher education institutions in Jordan, including the local community colleges.

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai explained that the community colleges run by the Ministry of Education to train government school teachers will be controlled by the Ministry of Education, whereas all other public and private community colleges and universities are controlled by the Higher Education Ministry.

The House also incorporated a last-minute amendment to another article in the 1977 education law which organised the Ministry of Health's role in offering medical services and help to public schools.

The 1977 law said the ministry is responsible for offering medical help to public school students through its various centres. The amendment defined the meaning of health services as medical supervision, inspection and care.

The deputies also decided to refer to the legal committee four temporary laws on education for 1976, 1980, 1981 and 1982. The House also endorsed amendment to the 1986 law on the People's Army which designated the military court to settle crimes committed by conscripts.

The Lower House approved of two other laws on land and water and on allotting land inside municipalities' boundaries. The House will hold another session on Thursday.

Qatanani, U.S. official discuss refugee affairs

refugees in cooperation with UNRWA.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, which reported the meeting, said that a recent conference on Palestinian refugees, held in Damascus had recommended that Arab states go back to the level of contributions maintained in 1981. He added that countries hosting Palestinian refugees are currently in the process of studying a report by the UNRWA commissioner general to be discussed in a meeting to be held in Vienna towards the end of this month. He expressed hope that UNRWA would devise a plan that reflects the need of refugees in the host countries.

Mrs. Chavchavadze was quoted by Petra as saying that she will review the role played by host governments and their contributions to refugees before the U.S. Congress.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree okays envoy's appointment

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving the appointment of Mr. Khaled Al Kayed Al Awamleh as Jordan's ambassador to Qatar.

Interior minister inspects work at CRD

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed Monday inspected the progress of work at the Civil Registration Department (CRD). The minister stressed the necessity of accomplishing registration procedures as quickly as possible, especially since the department has a very heavy work load at present.

Fayez meets political science students

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayez Monday received in his office a group of political science students from the University of Jordan. Mr. Fayez and the students, who attended Monday's parliament session, discussed cooperation between the executive and legislative authorities in the country. Mr. Fayez also spoke about the role of youth in the country's future. The house's secretary general, Mr. Hani Kheir, attended the meeting.

Team studies health affairs in W. Bank

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint committee on health services in the occupied West Bank, formed by the higher health council, has made a comparison between the current situation in the occupied territories and that in 1967. The committee, during its first meeting held on Monday, also defined a working plan for its next meeting and will gather detailed information on the health situation in order to take steps to improve health services provided to Arab citizens in the West Bank.

Local troupe boycotts folklore festival

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian national folklore troupe will not be taking part in an international folklore and arts festival, which will be held in Norway between Aug. 12-17, due to the participation of an Israeli folklore troupe in the festival. This was decided Sunday by the Jordanian folklore revival club in implementation of resolutions adopted by the Arab office for the boycott of Israel.

Khayyat receives charitable society team

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Khayyat Monday received a delegation representing the Jerusalem-based orphans friendship society. During the meeting, the minister was briefed by the head of the delegation on the society's achievements and goals. Dr. Khayyat praised the society's role in providing shelter to orphans and homeless children in the occupied city of Jerusalem.

Peres advocates 'autonomy'

(Continued from page 1)

admit, is deep and wide," he said. "The only way to bridge the gap is by meeting and talking without prior conditions."

Mr. Peres' 90-minute session with the West Bank and Gaza notables was the first time he had met privately with a large group of Palestinians.

The names of the Palestinians were not released by the prime minister's office, which said it feared the Palestinians might face reprisals from the PLO for meeting with the Israeli premier.

A statement issued by Mr. Peres' office quoted the premier as saying Israel favours the appointment of Arab mayors for all the towns in the West Bank and Gaza. The largest cities are now run by Israeli army personnel after the elected mayors were deposed by the Israeli authorities.

"We are prepared to discuss with you different methods of

development in the fields of economics, industry, health, education and banking. The decision on this is in your hands," he was quoted as saying.

The Palestinian representatives told Mr. Peres that until talks get under way on autonomy and peace, they want Israel to improve the standard of living in the occupied areas, the radio said. Binyamin Ben Eliezer, a Labour parliament member and former coordinator of Israeli activities in the occupied territories, said the size of the meeting set "an important precedent."

"I wouldn't describe the meeting as serious, but it's a start," Mr. Ben Eliezer said. "I hope that the prime minister will put his words into deeds and make drastic changes in the administration of the territories, putting much more power into the hands of those living there."

Bush unable to commit aid to Egypt

(Continued from page 1)

Bush leaves the Middle East.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who was with Mr. Bush in Cairo, flew unexpectedly to Israel on Sunday night with a new Egyptian position, officials said. They said the Egyptians made some concessions, but they doubted whether an agreement could be initiated before Mr. Bush left the region.

Mr. Murphy proposed that Israel and Egypt sign a letter of intent saying they had reached agreement on the main points of the liberation accord, and would work out the remaining problems soon, Israeli army radio reported. The report did not say whether

Israel agreed to the compromise. A secretary in Mr. Peres' office said she had been instructed not to answer any questions regarding his meeting with Mr. Shamir.

Mr. Shamir rejected Mr. Murphy's proposal "to accommodate Bush" by initialling a document on the points of agreement so far, said one Israeli official speaking on condition of anonymity.

Mr. Peres had been ready to accede to Mr. Murphy's request, the official said. "Murphy brought some flexibility. We are very close to an agreement, and maybe there will be a conclusion this week," said the official. After the meeting, Mr. Murphy returned to Cairo.

Soviets and Israelis to meet in Helsinki

(Continued from page 1)

happening to justify the prominent headlines in our newspapers. There is in fact no greater obstacle to the advancement of our relations with the Soviet Union than the tendency to exaggerate," said Mr. Eban, a former foreign minister.

He said he believed there was no significance in the timing of the planned talks, and that they did not herald any warming up of relations. "What's warming up? That a large state refuses to have relations, refuses to allow dealing (properly) with Jews, requests that we meet its demands over property? In my opinion, if we were to say this is a warming up, then the battle for advancing relations would be completely lost."

Gerasimov said at the Moscow news briefing that the talks do not reflect a change in Soviet policy towards Israel. He said the two countries need consular ties to provide services to their citizens in the other country and to handle real estate holdings.

Finland currently represents Soviet interests in Israel, and The Netherlands represents Israeli interests in the Soviet Union. Soviet officials have repeatedly stated that full diplomatic relations with Israel will not be renewed until a negotiated settlement of Mideast problems is achieved.

Such a settlement is not likely in the foreseeable future, Gerasimov said, "but maybe next century."

He said it was "premature" to forecast when consulates in Tel Aviv and Moscow might be reopened.

Egg marketing society closes Salt office

(Continued from page 1)

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Society for Producing and Marketing Eggs (JSPME) has closed down its affiliated office in Salt due to a shortage of funds.

The decision to close down the offices came as a result of financial problems which have hit the egg-production sector in the Kingdom and the society has appealed for direct government intervention to solve the sector's financial crisis, according to JSPME Chairman of the Board Suleiman Irtimch.

Mr. Irtimch said the closure decision was made by the previous JSPME board which was dissolved in June. The society's previous board took the decision because the offices in Salt were deemed unprofitable and not feasible to operate, he told the Jordan Times.

The society runs offices in Irbid, Zarka and Sweileh in addition to its main site in Amman. The society destroyed 3,570 cartons of spoiled eggs in the past two weeks, Mr. Irtimch said. He added that, due to the current egg glut, there are approximately 10,000 cartons of spoiled eggs which are being dealt with by private brokers. "I have sent a list of names of those dealing with these eggs to the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Supply and the municipality for action," Mr. Irtimch said.

The JSPME earlier requested the cabinet to directly intervene by granting financial aid to the egg production sector in order to help offset the society's accumulated deficit.

Thatcher offers deal on sanctions

(Continued from page 1)

measures with those being considered by other bodies and nations.

But a British delegation source said a proposal floated at a news conference on Sunday by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda for a three-man coordinating committee, excluding Britain, had not been tabled at Monday's session. The source said of Mrs.

Thatcher's offer: "This is quite clearly a gesture to the Commonwealth if they are willing to take it."

Conference sources said Monday's meeting was a little more lively than Sunday's review meeting, adding: "There was disagreement, but no virioli." They described the talks as "off-the-cuff and reactive," adding that all present had put their views forward.

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Safer with less tests

THERE are four reasons for the United States to continue to conduct underground nuclear tests, according to Mr. Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency: "the safety, reliability, effectiveness and credibility of our deterrent which keeps peace." But these were the very same reasons that basically fuelled the nuclear arms race ever since it commenced decades ago. Why then did Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, unilaterally declare a moratorium on underground nuclear tests last August and has since continued to adhere to it despite the fact that the U.S. response was 15 underground nuclear tests to date. He could as well invoke the same reasons to continue underground nuclear tests. Certainly one cannot assume that he would be less concerned than the U.S. about modernising Soviet deterrent in order to be safe, reliable, effective and credible if the U.S.-Soviet relations should continue to be based on nuclear deterrence.

Mr. Adelman attempts to interpret Soviet intentions. He says: "The Soviets knew that we were not prepared to sacrifice our requirement for testing for the sake of a moratorium, however superficially appealing. The Soviets also knew that if we did agree to a moratorium, they would be the winner. They could likely get away with some cheating in their closed society, if necessary, and they could keep their labs and people in place...the Soviet Union's nuclear test moratorium has not gained the public relations mileage for which it was undoubtedly intended."

This kind of argument probably serves to calm away U.S. reluctance to comply with the Soviet moratorium, but it does not address the real issue of nuclear disarmament.

Here, one thing is clear. In the preamble to the Treaty on Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests of 1974 (which allows tests of weapons having a yield not in excess of 150 kilotons) the United States and the Soviet Union expressed their commitment to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end. Differing views of verification all the while remained a stumbling block to any forward movement in the direction of a disarmament agreement. On the question of verification, the Soviets have recently allowed a private U.S. group of scientists to install seismic monitoring equipment near a Soviet underground nuclear testing site and demonstrated that complete verification is possible. The Soviets now say that the U.S. has no excuse in holding on to the position that a comprehensive treaty on banning nuclear tests is impossible and does not lend itself to complete verification.

What the world expects of the superpowers is not just a lip service to the cause of peace in this U.N. declared Year of Peace by resorting to alibis. They need to grapple with the real issue of the threat posed by the continuous nuclear weapons testing programmes. The world would, no doubt, feel safer if, to begin with, both superpowers agree to a moratorium on all underground nuclear tests as a preliminary first step leading to general and complete disarmament.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Peace in Bush's time?

U.S. Vice President George Bush told the U.N. peace-keeping troops in Sinai that there is a good opportunity for establishing peace in the Middle East, but such peace would not come in the coming year but definitely within the coming decade. But we believe that the chances of peace continue to diminish the longer the present state of affairs in the region persisted and the dangers increase as long as the no-peace-no-war situation is maintained. It should be pointed out also that the lack of peace can create a chance for extremist groups to become active and can only help to increase the frustration of the Arab people in the region. In such a climate hopes of peace recede and chances for conflict increase and intensify. Therefore, the need now is to open the door for peace; and the United States no doubt bears a grave responsibility in this respect. It must accept the idea of an international conference which Mr. Bush said he now came to understand after his talks with King Hussein in Aqaba. It should also be noted that once the Arabs have achieved a stage of coordination and joint action and built their intrinsic force, the chance for regaining usurped rights will improve and chance of a permanent peace will be available. It is through concerted and serious efforts that peace can be achieved and not through time alone; and the U.S. administration should not believe that through the elapse of time, the Arabs will give up their rights and accept Israel's conditions for peace.

Al Dustour: Arab integration

JORDAN's announcement that it has resumed supplying southern regions of Syria with electric power at the rate of one million kilowatt hour a day is a significant step. It symbolises closer ties between the two countries and cements their cooperation in various economic fields. We welcome such step and such cooperation which other neighbouring Arab states lack and consider it part of the joint Arab economic action, which the Arabs are in dire need of. Inter-Arab relations have been subject to political differences and all bilateral economic cooperation has been hindered by differences of views of politicians which led to many joint agreements existing on paper only. For this reason, we consider Jordan's cooperation with Syria in general and this step on supplying power to southern Syrian regions in particular as constituting another constructive step towards building up strong integration that has been lacking within the Arab World. One quick glance on inter-Arab economic relations over the past three decades reveals the many golden opportunities that the Arabs have wasted and missed for achieving economic integration. Supplying southern Syria with surplus electric power from Jordan is something that should be regarded as an achievement serving not only both countries but inter-Arab economic integration at large.

Sawt Al Shaab: Jordan supports Iraq

IN his message to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, King Hussein has reiterated Jordan's total and unwavering support for the Iraqi people in their defence of the homeland. This true Arab stand in support of Iraq in the face of dangers that threaten the nation should be adopted by all Arab countries which must come to the help of their brethren in Iraq and other Arab countries whenever they are exposed to external threats. Jordan has been supporting Iraq since the start of the Gulf war and the outset of the Iranian aggression. It has also supported Iraq in its endeavour to end the war by peaceful means. The Iraqi people will find Jordan and the Jordanians ready to come to their help if the war continues further and if the Iranian leadership persists in its aggression on this nation. Jordan is bound to do this as a sacred national duty, as King Hussein has said in his message. The King made it clear that for Jordan the Zionist aggression on the Arab Nation is similar to that of the Iranian aggression, and unless the Iranians respond favourably to the calls of peace then they would face the possibility of Jordan placing all its potentials at the disposal of the Iraqi people.

Bush: U.S. continues to regard Reagan plan as offering the best chance for Arab-Israeli peace; we understand better Jordan's insistence on an international conference

Following is text of Vice President George Bush's news conference in Aqaba, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1986.

I have a short statement and then will take your questions.

King Hussein and Jordan have been close friends of the United States for more than thirty years. And as I told His Majesty, we value highly that friendship. Time and our joint efforts to bring prosperity to Jordan and peace to the Middle East have forged unbreakable ties between our two countries.

This journey to Jordan has provided me with a rewarding opportunity to engage in extensive and informative discussions with Jordan's leadership. I hope that my visit has further strengthened our mutual understanding and trust. I sense agreement that an atmosphere exists here to advance the peace process. History has shown that the peace process moves forward slowly in a series of steps over time. But history has also shown that His Majesty has the courage to take those steps. I can say with certainty that the United States and Jordan share the common goal of achieving a just and lasting peace for the entire Middle East.

During our extensive discussions, the King and I exchanged views on how we might move further toward attaining peace. In several hours of discussion and relaxation, we examined the problems and opportunities ahead in some detail, including the quality of life on the West Bank, the recent visit to Morocco by Prime Minister Peres, my meeting with the Palestinians, the economic needs of Jordan, and the commitment of the United States to the peace process.

We agree with the King that economic development on the West Bank and Gaza and improving the quality of life in those areas is essential to giving Palestinians hope for the future. Without that hope, the radical rejectionists will flourish and the atmosphere so necessary for producing a Palestinian partner for peace negotiations will be beyond our reach.

"We recognise — and I believe everyone in this region recognises — that there will be no true and lasting peace in the Middle East until the Palestinian question is resolved and all countries in the region are assured of their security."

In his September 1982 peace initiative, the president suggested a basis for resolving the Palestinian problem in all of its aspects. The United States continues to stand by that peace plan, and continues to see its broad outlines as offering the best chance for Arab-Israeli peace.

Standing on the overlook at Um Qais, with the battlegrounds of three countries seemingly at arm's reach, it was clear to me that the search for peace must continue. We must keep talking the tiny steps that can carry the peace process to new horizons.

To His Majesty and all the people of Jordan, I say thank you for your gracious and warm hospitality.

Q: Does your visit to East Jerusalem and some of the places of the occupied West Bank indicate any change in the U.S. policy toward the status of Jerusalem?

A: No, none at all. Many Americans have gone as I did. But there is no change in our policy.

Q: Did you come away from the meeting with King Hussein with a better appreciation of why he is not in a position to enter into direct negotiations with Israel?

A: Well I have had a chance to discuss that with him in our home in Washington and in meetings with the president in Washington. But yes, I think every time I do have a discussion with him I have a better understanding for his position and in this case his position being having an international umbrella of sorts over the talks. We understand that and I think I do have a better, more clearly-focused understanding of why he feels that way.

Q: Mr. Vice President, now you have that better understanding, is there any change in your position that a face-to-face meeting between the King and Mr. Peres is the next logical step in the peace process?

A: I had that understanding before and I still have it and I still feel that this formulation will provide for direct discussions between the formulation the King is talking — a formulation that our support — we gave to that plan and we would like to see it go forward that way, any way. I'm a great believer that discussions are very helpful.

Q: Well, that formulation does seem to be different than a face-to-face direct meeting now between the King and Peres.

A: I think it entails that down the line.

Q: Although the U.S. does not recognise Israel's unilateral annexation of East Jerusalem, you toured that city with Mayor Teddy Koeck and you held your talks there. Does that show any backtracking in your country's position on Israel's annexation of East Jerusalem?

A: No, it doesn't. And I might not have been clear, but she asked the question, and maybe you didn't hear it, and the answer is no that it does not. Our position remains exactly the same.

Q: Mr. Vice President, I was wondering if you welcome the reports that the Soviet Union and the state of Israel are apparently about to embark on a bilateral negotiation which is aimed at restoring at least consular ties between them as the Soviet government prepares for a possible survey of Russian Orthodox Church property within Israel and the areas under its control, which, as you know, is quite extensive, at least on the Israeli side.

A: I have no details on what all that is about, but no, I would have no problems with their discussing that or moving forward with the Soviets in any way they felt comfortable. It's not up to the United States to define who should have bilateral relations with whom.

Q: Mr. Vice President, what was King Hussein's reaction to the message you brought from Prime Minister Peres and can you share a little bit more with us now the substance of the message and the reaction?

A: Well, I wouldn't comment on the specifics of his reaction. I do think, as a result of the discussions we had and my briefing him on what transpired in Israel, that there is an improvement in the overall atmosphere, clearly a desire for peace. I mean, I didn't need to discuss what happened in my visits in Israel for me to understand the King is very much interested in peace, but I see once again that there is a very clear desire for peace. I think one thing would be his desire to have the United States engaged in the process. A formula has clearly not been decided on, how its actually going to work, but there is a desire for face-to-face talks. I feel more strongly about that now than I did.

I'm eager now to go over to Egypt, talk to President Mubarak and learn whether there are common themes that may be pursued in the region in addition to what we've discussed but I have to stop short of going into the detail but these are my general observations.

Q: Mr. Vice President, on that question when you say there is a desire for face-to-face talks, do you have the impression that King Hussein is prepared for face-to-face talks with Israel?

A: Under an international forum, yes.

Q: What would you say in your own judgment after this trip so far, the next step should be in the search for peace and what role would you expect the United States to have?

A: Well, I'll have to wait till I've finished my visit to Egypt to give you an answer on that, but clearly a formulation in which the Palestinians can do that which King Hussein can do point that they were committed to do, and that is to join in some discussions. That would be a very good logical next step which would permit the meeting that I think would further the peace process but I would have to wait to give you an overall answer until I have the opportunity to speak to President Mubarak.

Q: What is going to have to happen to set the stage for that meeting? Is that going to require again the U.S. demand that the PLO explicitly come out and recognise 242 and 338 or did you explore other possibilities with the King?

A: It doesn't require that. But for the United States to talk to the PLO, our policy has not changed nor do I see any likelihood that it will change.

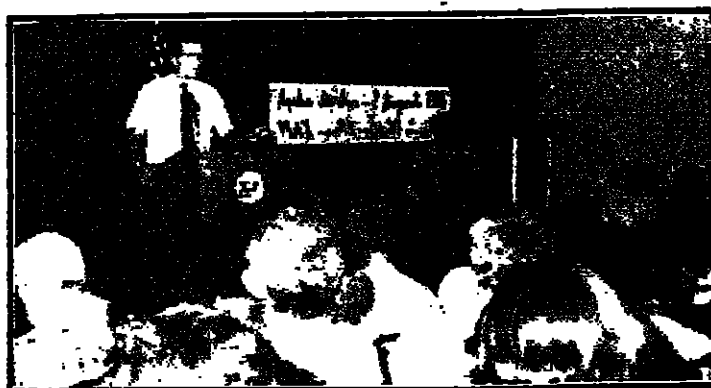
Q: Considering that the King is insisting the PLO be included under the umbrella of these discussions?

A: Well, I don't think that's quite the formulation. I think the Palestinian representation is a better way to put the formulation. But the U.S. position has remained very firm and it will.

Q: Do you see that coming forward, that Palestinian representation?

A: Don't know, it's hard to say. I think he tried very hard. I think he is prepared to be very open-minded on that.

Q: You say you note an overall improvement in the atmosphere for the peace talks, yet what we heard earlier this morning is that the Jordanians didn't hear anything new in what you brought from Israel, and they're not



U.S. Vice President George Bush during the press conference held on Saturday at the end of his visit to Jordan (File photo)

budgeting at all from what their position is. If the vice president of the United States cannot come to this region and talk to his friends and get them to at least publicly be a little more accommodating to each other, can anybody do it, and is there a peace process any more, if you can't do that, or a high U.S. official can't?

A: Yes, there is a peace process. And sometimes it goes dramatically forward with high visibility and sometimes it doesn't. But anyone who is familiar with this area knows that it isn't easy, and anyone who is familiar with the difficulties knows that you have to keep on trying. And so I am not discouraged about that. I would have liked to have seen the matter resolved under the broad formulation of the Reagan plan several years ago. But that obviously hasn't taken place. And in a visit of this nature I think you can pick up nuances, I think you can pick up ideas, I think you can make these individual countries understand, right from the heart, that we are still very much interested. We get accused of not being interested in the peace process in some quarters. Well, that's not true. And so I have had a good opportunity to discuss a wide array of those things.

Q: With the Israelis insisting on direct talks with Jordanians, and Jordanians insisting on an umbrella, and international conference to be more specific, in your talks in both places, have you reached any formulations, any hint of a formulation that might bridge the gap?

A: No, but I think you should know that, and I'll have to get an expert on the formulation that the prime minister of Israel used, and that was in a broader rather than just a one-on-one negotiation. I don't know the exact wording on it. (Amb. Boeker: he spoke of an international framework or accompaniment) so that's a little more give than ...

Q: But that's not new news. A: I'm not suggesting that it is. But that's quite different than just one-on-one, which I thought your question implied.

Q: Mr. Vice President. Does the administration's decision this week to channel the \$4.6 million through Jordan for the West Bank indicate a shift in the policy or what is behind that?

A: No, we are very much interested and part of our policy has been the quality of life so I don't see that as a shift. The Jordanians wish it were a great deal more and, on the Israeli side, we heard of ambitious plans to help in the development of the West Bank and the Jordanians are clearly very interested. I think they are disappointed in the amount of the money, but I would not say that that is a new policy initiative. In fact one of the bodies of Congress, I believe it was the House Foreign Affairs Committee or one of the appropriation committees, added some \$15 million to continue on after the \$4.6, so I don't think we're partners to anyone plotting any new ground on that.

Q: Well, what I'm getting at, sir, is that previously it has gone through Israel as opposed to Jordan. This represents the first time that it's being done in this way.

A: Well, I'm not sure of that. I'm just not sure of the facts, but I do know that Jordan has long been interested in trying to help in the quality of life on the West Bank.

Q: Along the same line, we understood that Jordan is looking to get \$150 million for the Jordan plan on the West Bank. Do you think this is a big amount? Do you think Jordan can get it from the United States?

A: Well, they are looking for \$150 million. I think that is over five years and, as I indicated, this \$4.6, I think, runs through the end of this fiscal year, which is several months, then there is an effort in the House to put in some \$15, which if you would annualise that, is something which is obviously less than \$150 million, but I don't know. It is awful hard to predict.

We are in big fights back there on our whole assistance budget and we have some problems in the United States getting our budget deficit down and that has impacted more on the foreign affairs budgets than in other areas.

Q: It's very hard, and I had to explain that to our interlocutors here.

Q: In his Feb. 19 speech, the King said the U.S. administration agreed that an invitation would be extended to the PLO in an international conference if they would accept 242 and renounce violence. Is the offer still there, and another question which is related, when you said that the King is prepared to be very open-minded on that, meaning Palestinian representation, what were his exact words on that?

A: Yes, the United States would be very enthusiastic if the PLO would do that, renounce violence and recognise Israel's right to exist — 242 — I would like to see them change their charter so that they don't call for elimination of the Zionist entity. That would clear the air for a lot of forward progress, with the United States talking to the PLO.

Q: But would it guarantee their participation in an international conference?

A: I think it would make it much easier. I think that for a while King Hussein felt he had some kind of commitment like that, but regrettably his hopes were dashed when they pulled back on what he felt was a firm agreement and it set back the peace process and we were very sympathetic to the King's position.

Q: Sir, your trip doesn't include any visit to Syria, but King Hussein has recently returned from that country. Did he share with you anything that the United States could be hopeful about concerning either the (inaudible) between Iraq and Syria or the remaining American hostages?

A: No. Nothing on the latter. On the former point, he is very much concerned and would like very much to see more understanding between Iraq and Syria. He is deeply seized with the tragedy of this war, not only the human suffering, but the danger to the area if an extremely radical solution was found and I note that he feels very strongly against concerned about what an Iranian victory would mean in the Gulf coast area, the GCC countries and others and in this area as well, so I didn't pick up anything particularly new on that, but again I had a very good chance to hear his views on it. I think that some feel that we should be more closely engaged with Syria. Our ambassador stays in very close touch and we have a full embassy there, but I don't pretend that relations between the United States and Syria are as good as they are with some other countries in the area.

Q: Mr. Vice President, you said that the United States sympathises with Jordan's efforts to improve the quality of life in the West Bank and you also say that Congress is having difficulty providing foreign aid funds. Will the administration push for substantial appropriations to Jordan for this Middle East project, more than the \$4.5 million?

A: I don't know, I don't know the answer to it because I think what we're trying to do is sustain in our overall foreign affairs budgets what was submitted and I don't have the exact figures in front of me on it so I don't want to mispromise you, I don't want to overpromise. I certainly will go back urging doing as much as we can but I don't want to get into the numbers because, as I say, we're trying to keep our snorkel above water. If people are dumping water into it, we can hardly breathe in terms of our overall budget that George Shultz took up to the Hill and really has been cut dramatically. I saw a little squib in the papers today about that over here. So in terms of the importance of assisting, yes, in terms of the dollar amounts, I have to stop short so I wouldn't mislead people here.

Q: Mr. Vice President, what kind of discussions did you and the King have on the Jordanian arms sale and Congress?

A: Well, that came up, but it wasn't dwelled on. He knows our position that we wanted the arms sales and he also knows that this was not possible in the Congress. It was made clear to the administration that our objective could not be fulfilled. So it was touched on frankly, and there was

a certain sense of disappointment in Jordan that did not come as a surprise because we've known that and I was disappointed that we were not able to do that which we had tried to do.

Q: Did he resubmit it, did he want?

A: No, there was no discussion of that and I think before that happened we want to be sure of the results.

Q: The suggestions you brought from Israel, were they from Peres or were they approved by the forthcoming prime minister? If not, how do you think that would be relevant no matter what the reaction would be in Jordan?

A: Well, again without going into the details of discussions of what I learned in Israel, that is a very important question. But I got the feeling over there that they wanted a continuity on major foreign policy initiatives and time will tell. We are not in any position to predict. It's a very good question. I think anybody looking to the future of the area is going to obviously want to know the answer to that question. But I can't say what it is now. We did find some assurances in Israel that there would be a continuity of policy initiatives taken by Prime Minister Peres.

Q: Mr. Vice President, we're talking about Congress authorising perhaps \$10 to \$15 million in aid to the West Bank if they find it and \$4 billion in aid for Israel. How does the United States justify that imbalance?

A: Well, fortunately, that's not the total amount of monies that come into this area. You've singled out a rather small amount for the West Bank and we're talking about a lot of money to other countries in the area, including substantial amounts to Egypt. Both Egypt and Israel, as everyone knows, get a disproportionate amount of the foreign affairs budgets and the reasons for that everyone knows.

What I guess I am saying is that you just can't isolate \$4.6 million and say that's all the aid and the rest of it goes to another country because that's not the fact, including Jordan. Jordan receives other funds from us.

Q: Mr. Bush, did you agree with the King's evaluation of the Gulf war and do you agree with this or do you go along with his concerns of what you described before as a possible radical outcome of that war?

A: I am very concerned about a radical ..., any solution to that war that would result in destabilisation and radicalisation of the Gulf coast countries. I feel very strongly about it. The United States has a commitment obviously to the countries in the Gulf area, to the stability of the area, to the security of the area. It interacts with our own national security and we do not want to see a radicalisation of the Gulf states that could result from a radical end to the brutal and bloody war between Iran and Iraq.

Q: Mr. Vice President, did the King give you any reaction to the Peres trip to Morocco and what's his view about it?

A: We discussed it but I really would refer you to the Jordanians, rather than me tell what they told me about that.

Q: Mr. Vice President, do you expect to witness the initialing of the Taba agreement before you return?

A: I don't know. We've indicated it would be very nice if it happened. It's not essential but I'd very much like to see it take place because I think it would be just a step that would move things forward a little bit.

Q: Asking the PLO to accept 242 has made it one of the terms of reference of the package (inaudible) regarding the international conference. Now, in your talks with Mr. Peres, did he indicate to you to what extent Israel would be willing to implement 242 by withdrawing from land Israel occupied in 1967?

A: Yes, I think there has been a feeling on the part of territory for peace accepted by Mr. Peres and we are anxious ... you know, when I talk about ... I don't know what references the King of Jordan makes in talking to the Palestinians. I do know the United States policy. I feel strongly about it. And that is we are not going to have discussions with the PLO until they recognise Israel's right to exist.

Q: But what about Israel's implementation of Resolution 242? Are they willing to make some form of territorial compromise?

A: I think they are, yes. And I think that's embodied certainly in the Labour Party doctrine that was read to me by Abba Eban in a joint meeting with the Likud. But whether there will be differences after the rotation I don't know. I hope not. I'd like to see us go down this path of trying to find a

solution on that basis.

Q: Mr. Vice President, you made a major public effort to praise the meeting between Mr. Peres and the King of Morocco and you hoped it would set a precedent.

A: Yes.

Q: You said this again and again in Israel and apparently it fell on deaf ears here. Are you disappointed?

A: I don't know that it fell on deaf ears. I am just not going to help out by suggesting, trying to quantify one's emotion or enthusiasm or lack of enthusiasm of somebody else's. I will repeat here that the United States felt that was a very good thing to have happened. And just the fact of the meeting is a good thing to have happened. It erodes the difficulties that come from future meetings between Arab leaders and Israeli leaders. And that's good. We need more such meetings. So I am not backing away from it at all. I happen to feel, and I've felt very free to express that to our interlocutors here.

Q: In talking about peace for land, don't you think that it is the PLO and Syria who are the two sides who can offer peace?

A: PLO and Syria? I think they're very important to peace. I think the PLO is very important to peace, having been designated, as you know, as the sole legitimate spokesman, so I think they both hold keys. But I don't think they hold the only keys to peace. I think others can take steps towards peace. And I know sometimes there's risk involved in that. But our role is to encourage it as much as we possibly can.

Q: Mr. Vice President, you say you liked what happened in Morocco, even though it failed. Do you think the failure of the outcome of the negotiations between Peres and King Hassan of Morocco has anything to do with, related to what happened here in Aqaba? The overall failure, let's say the temporary failure of continuing the peace process?

A: You see, I don't accept the fact that you say even though it failed. They met. That in itself is progress. That in itself is a good thing. We've met. Any time a U.S. leader meets with a Jordanian King, that's a good thing. I don't know how you set up success or failure. But if you are saying, did the meeting between King Hassan and Shimon Peres solve the Middle East peace process, King Hassan and Shimon Peres solve the Middle East peace process, no. Was it helpful? In our view, extraordinarily yes. With the talks we've had here when I can go back now and talk in detail with the president, with more nuance, more depth of feeling about how King Hussein feels, that's very helpful. But did it solve the peace process? No. I want to be sure I answered your question.

Q: We all felt that their meeting in Morocco would provide a major breakthrough in pushing the peace settlement or negotiations. But it didn't, because they both announced...

A: But we don't know that yet. You don't know whether it did or not. I don't know whether it did or not. Let's wait and see what follows on. We heard a blast out of Syria, I guess before the landing gear was up. But that doesn't mean that anything has failed. I guess what I'd say is we've got to wait to see what happens on after this, what happens in further discussions with people. But I still maintain that the fact of that meeting is a good thing to the peace process. We may have some differences in Jordan on that, I don't know. Possibly we do, right here. But I am convinced that it was a very good thing.

Q: Mr. Vice President, there is some confusion about the message that you did or didn't bring from Prime Minister Peres. The Israelis had told us that you were bringing a message and the Jordanians have told us that you didn't. I wonder if you could ...

A: It puts me in a very awkward position (laughter).

Q: I am glad about that. I wonder if you could clarify that. I don't really can't help you. But I did, you know, have some ideas that I got from the Israelis and had an opportunity to fully discuss our views of those ideas with King Hussein. So I won't put anybody on the spot but we've had a good discussion of what I talked about over there and what they were anxious for me to talk about there.

Q: But did you bring a written message from ...

A: You mean hand a message, no.

Q: Did you bring a verbal message? (laughter)

A: (laughter)

Q: Did you bring a verbal message? (laughter) or just a report on what your discussions were in Jerusalem?

A: I think that's the safest way to put it. Thank you very much. Thank you all very much.

Government study cites past ill-planning, lack of data for impeding proper labour force projections

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A study prepared by the Ministry of Higher Education on the needs of the Jordanian labour market until the year 1990 points to imbalances which have emerged as a result of past ill-planning and it calls on the government and educational institutions to carry out sound planning to meet the needs and requirements of national development projects.

The study said that it is not possible to draw up an educational policy or a strategy for developing human resources within the framework of a comprehensive economic and social formula unless the minimum amount of data and information is made available. Information on the present educational system and means of developing education and relations between education and training with the labour market are all essential elements for the preparation of an educational strategy, the study said.

Following are excerpts from the study:

It can be said that the majority of Arab states do not at present possess the minimum amount of data and information pertaining to their manpower resources and this tends to weaken the possibility of arriving at a real assessment of the labour force, or the relationship between this force and the prevailing educational system, the national economy or the labour market.

This state of affairs varies from one Arab country to another; and though many efforts have been exerted over the past 10 years to gather necessary information related to manpower and unemployment, the data and information available is not sufficient, making the work of the planner and the researcher in manpower affairs and education extremely difficult. Therefore, this study can only be an assessment of general indicators, simply because of the lack of sufficient data.

The study of a community's needs, in terms of specialisations, is a relative matter and varies from one researcher to another and depends on a society's concept of needs. In general, in an Arab

society, scientific, cultural and educational bases require more consolidation, and a society's needs include, among other things, a development plan and its objectives, in addition to economic facts, requirements for development and progress concerning living standards. It seems that comparing increases in educational opportunities and knowledge on the one hand and an increase in unemployment on the other is like contrasting ignorance or simple, limited education with the availability of work and chances for progress. Therefore, regarding education as a factor increasing unemployment is like considering a lack of education as a cause for gaining employment.

Also the term 'needs' could mean the presence of vacant posts and the availability of funds in a budget of a certain ministry or organisation, and in this case we can say that this particular organisation or government department is in 'need' of somebody to fill that post. Alternatively, that particular department could not be in need for somebody to work for it, all because there is no vacant position or financial allocations. This kind of 'need' is totally different from the real 'needs' of society, which might be a real need for certain specialisations although the society cannot afford the financial means to provide these specialisations.

This leads us to examine the subject of expanding general education and higher education in Jordan because there is a continuous flow of graduates who continually ask the government for employment. The greater the number of these graduates and job seekers the louder voices are raised demanding the government to limit higher education.

Perhaps part of the problem is due to a measure undertaken by successive governments in Jordan which linked a job to a diploma and based the salary for the job on the diploma or degree rather than nature of the work or the efficiency required from a person performing a particular job. For this reason, many people sought higher education for the simple reason that it ensures a job, and for this reason many unqualified people persistently sought to acquire higher education. These



Jordan University students: Not enough jobs for all graduates

people could have been satisfied with the lower-grade education, if degrees did not have such a high price meaning that degrees have become a means for securing a higher salary from a government job.

For this reason, an imbalance in education vis-a-vis employment has emerged. The government can redress the balance if it arranges for various specialisations to conform to the actual needs of the community and the local labour market in Jordan.

Higher education should not be sought only for securing a job or increasing one's salary and we should help people to forget the idea that universities serve as incubators for hatching employees and civil servants, a concept that has been maintained since before independence when the colonialist powers used to recruit employees to help handle administrative jobs.

If the country wants to rectify the course of education and reestablish balance, it should not narrow the courses of education nor should it block access to higher education or even distribute students to different specialisations by force. Rather it should tackle the root-cause of the problem by stopping the random flow of students who seek higher education. It can do that by simultaneously adopting the following two methods:

1- Separating between the degree and the job and drawing up job descriptions for all posts and naming qualifications and skills required for that particular job.

2- Fixing a salary for the job and not for the degree.

By implementing these two ideas, balance will certainly be restored because there would be no more temptation for people to seek higher education in order to attain a special social status. Balance would be achieved because people would seek employment wherever and whenever it is available, and once this is achieved there will be a sufficient number of skilled workers and technicians capable of handling development projects.

But, in general, the government and all higher educational institutions in the country should embark on sound planning to meet the needs of development projects with sufficient number of skilled manpower. This is only a beginning and one must not be afraid that job opportunities would be limited. Any surplus of skilled manpower can be channelled into further development projects. This study offers the following ideas for further research, contemplation and examination:

1- The country is in need of large numbers of post graduates with Masters, and Doctorate degrees for:

a. building a solid foundation for knowledge and sciences that can provide the country with sufficient numbers of scientists and researchers in various specialisation at universities or research centres; b. increasing the number of teaching staff at universities so

there are sufficient staff for students;

c. augmenting the number of teaching staff who can help meet the natural expansion in university training; d. providing a sufficient number of people with doctorate and Masters degrees to replace those with Bachelor degrees now employed at community or intermediate colleges. This is intended to raise the standard of all our educational institutions and help turn out highly skilled graduates.

2- The country is in need for large numbers of people with first class university degrees and well qualified to fill positions as teachers at secondary and preparatory schools in the Kingdom. Until now, nearly 26 per cent of those teaching at secondary schools in Jordan do not have a university degree. Jordan needs some 6,578 teachers with first degrees to teach at these schools until the end of the present century.

3- Jordan is in need of large numbers of people specialised in religious sciences, Arabic language and literature to meet the needs of the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs which requires them as teachers at schools and mosques and for supplying some to other Islamic countries.

4- Any expansion in university education in Jordan should take into consideration the teaching of arts and sciences in a comprehensive manner to serve as an interdisciplinary approach, helping the graduates to adapt to all needs of and requirements of

their job in the society.

5- University education should enable the graduate to handle field work and therefore universities should give more time to practical training. A graduate should not confine himself to the office but should rather handle jobs in the field, dealing with equipment, materials and situations.

The following estimate was made to help focus the need of specialisations at community colleges and first university degrees and was based on estimates of the country's needs of specialisations in the 1986-1990 five-year national development plan. The study aimed at assessing the needs of the Jordanian labour market, based on estimates included in a study conducted by the Royal Foundation for Culture and Education covering the years 1982 through 1986 and at assessing the Arab labour market's needs of Jordanian trained manpower, based on information from the Ministry of Labour.

The manpower needs for both Jordan and Arab countries were estimated according to the following method:

1- Assessing graduates of community colleges, and universities of various specialisations, based on the present enrollment numbers; 2- Assessing the number of Jordanian students expected to graduate from institutes of higher education between 1986 and 1990; 3- Assessing the volume of

present unemployment in Jordan and the expected unemployment including expected returning expatriates between 1986 and 1990, based on data obtained from the Civil Service Commission.

Estimates of the extent of need of a certain specialisation were based on the difference between demand and supply of that particular specialisation and according to the following:

— great need: if the difference between supply and demand exceeds 500.
— medium need: if the difference is between 100 and 500.
— little need: if the difference is less than 100.
— no need: if the supply is greater than the need.

Based on this study and these methods and estimates, we were able to assess the need for manpower in various specialisations according to the attached lists. Regarding specialisations which have not been mentioned in the list, we advise community colleges and universities to minimise the number of students studying these courses.

No mention in this study was made of the need of post graduates Masters and Doctorate degrees because the country will remain in need of them between 1986 and 1990.

Specialisations needed between 1986-1990 at the level of community colleges:

a. Specialisations which are greatly needed: elementary education, social subjects, physiotherapists, medical statisticians, X-ray technicians, health supervisors, mechanics for electricity generating stations, chemical industries, maintenance technicians.

b. specialisations needed on a medium scale: electronic equipment, postal sciences, drafting, machinery production, petroleum industries, mechanics/aviation, oxygen welders, lab technicians, general administrators, school laboratories, banking, film developing, preaching, librarians. c. Specialisations needed on a very small scale: Social sciences, sciences, home economics, trade and office administration,

pharmacy assistants, technicians, roads main sewerage and water tech quantity surveying, mechanics, technical English language, technology, maths vocational training, by secretarial work, stop insurance, French accounting, arches experts, make-up, of 'aerial photo' archaeological archaeological renovation, education, air condition drilling, industrial lab weaving experts, food experts, technical electronic technicians and water technicians.

Specialisations needed 1986-1990 on the B.A. level:

Specialisations needed on a scale: Arabic language, theology, general sciences, physics, mathematics, nursing, chemistry, English language and literature. Specialisations needed on a medium scale: art, economy and trade, hotel and restaurant management, libraries and documentation, law, social sciences, computer science, bacteriology, home economics, auditing and business administration, marketing, insurance, general administration, health laboratories, nutrition, and postal sciences.

Specialisations needed on a very small scale: archaeology, interior design, biology, demography, marine sciences, vocational sciences, pharmacology, topography, telecommunications engineers, industrial engineers, mechanical engineers, mining engineers, aviation engineers, marine engineers, agricultural engineering, statistics, physical education, French language and literature, biology, natural sciences, music, microbiologists, mathematicians, education, hospital administration, financial administration, public relations, economics, general health, pharmacists, industrial engineering, chemical engineering, urban planning, electronic engineering, dynamics, hydrology, agriculture, food industries.

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Saudi women journalists: Modest start, promising future

By Najwa Najjar

Special to the Jordan Times

The writer, a freelance journalist, has recently travelled to Saudi Arabia and filed the following report:

RIYADH — Eleven years ago when Al Riyadh newspaper was launched there was only one female columnist contributing to the paper. Times have changed, and the number of women journalists has risen over the years. The process was not without several obstacles. And although female writers have overcome some of the barriers, many of the obstacles still persist today.

Sawsan Mustafa, an Egyptian, was one of the first journalists who began writing for Al Riyadh. Riyadh's local Arabic daily paper, soon after its inception. She said that during that time if any articles appeared on women they were either opinions on females or articles taken out of books. With the help of a fellow journalist, Khayree Sakat, they were able to introduce research and interviews prior to writing on women-related issues.

Through their hard work and dedication, Sawsan and Khayree convinced Al Riyadh's editor of the importance of devoting a page in the paper to female writers. However, although this was a major accomplishment for female writers and journalists, Saudi society was still not ready to accept them, said Sawsan.

Sawsan describes one of her first interviews. She was in the

souk (market) trying to speak to women shopping. At one point she turned around while speaking to one woman, to see the woman's husband ready to strike her. The same day she was shunned away by a storeowner she was trying to interview "he thought I was a thief!" she exclaimed.

"Society's lack of acceptance and understanding are the first, second, and third biggest problems female journalists faced and still face," said Sawsan. Amani Awad, a university student who works as a part time journalist, discussed society's perception of a female journalist. She said that society had a tendency to view a woman in the field of communications as being there only to find a man. "There is this attitude because we sometimes meet with men for interviews and we uncover our faces to speak clearly," Amani explained. This attitude affects the journalists' reputation, thereby restricting the journalist further. "Before I go I have to think 100 times. I must think of society because I would be an outcast if I contradict it too much," said Amani.

To accommodate society's views and to continue working, female journalists are always accompanied by a father, brother or husband to interviews with males, said Amani. Or they conduct telephone interviews, send the questions in writing or on tape, added Leila Al Helali, another university student working as a journalist.

Even if such views did not exist

female journalists would still have to utilise such means for interviews since they are not allowed to drive in Saudi Arabia.

The consequent difficulties which arise from this impediment seemed to frustrate all the female reporters interviewed by the Jordan Times. Leila noted "I have to be dependent on a driver or a family member who may be busy. This is so difficult to accept. It limits my movements and sometimes I am forced to cancel appointments."

Sawsan commented that even though the present generation still faces this problem, things are much better than in the past. She describes the conditions that existed previously: "The paper did not have a car. A woman could not take a taxi alone, there was not the limousine service which exists today enabling a woman to go to her destination unaccompanied."

Even after overcoming society's attitudes and transportation problems, women journalists face tardiness and difficulties in obtaining interviews. "You can sit for hours waiting for your appointment sometimes. Or wait for months at times to interview certain people," said Amani. She also mentioned a problem which most professional women in the Arab World must contend with: Lack of trust. She pointed to how males are more trusted and preferred in all fields, including journalism.

Many attempts have been made to facilitate the working conditions for female journalists. Al Riyadh's woman's section was

opened in 1981. It is the only one of its kind in Riyadh and has proved to be very helpful for the female journalists.

With such an office she no longer has to depend on the newspaper's messengers to take her articles to the editor since she no longer must write from home, and she is able to meet with other females in her same profession.

According to Leila there are presently between 10 to 12 females working at the Al Riyadh woman's office. She said that the office is only for Saudi female journalists, and before they start work they receive two months training. This is necessary because journalism/communication is still not offered to females at the universities.

Until a year and a half ago Sawsan was in charge of training. She established the programme concentrating on research, interviewing techniques, and journalistic style writing.

In four years the one page a week consecrated to females writers was expanded to four pages a week. Women now are not confined to writing about women related issues, but in all fields, said Sawsan. Recently it has become more common to see a woman's name heading articles on other pages of the paper.

Sawsan noted that even though it is on a small scale, women are writing everyday and entering the daily news. Possibilities for further progress is eminent as the daily working plan for Al Riyadh is now applicable to both the male and female sections.

Lemmon in London to fulfil life-long ambition

By Joe Joseph
Reuter

LONDON — Jack Lemmon, Hollywood nice guy and star of nearly 50 films spanning three decades, is here to fulfil a life-long ambition by acting on the London stage.

He will take the lead in Eugene O'Neill's classic study of the disintegration of an American family, "Long Days Journey into Night," and says: "This is the most rewarding thing I have ever done, both personally and professionally."

However, with that hint of nervous vulnerability he portrays so skillfully in so many of his films, Lemmon adds: "But I don't yet know how London audiences will react to the play."

Lemmon will get his chance to find out when the play opens on Monday (Aug. 4).

At the age of 61, this son of a Boston doughnut salesman, appears as instantly likeable as his film persona, amiably chain-smoking his way through a hectic schedule of publicity interviews, his conversation peppered with endearing chuckles and characteristic nervous twitches.

Everybody, it seems, likes Jack Lemmon. His biographer Michael Freeman went so far as to say that: "Attacking Jack Lemmon ... is like pulling a chair out from under your mother."

"Happiness is working with Jack Lemmon," said Billy Wilder,

who directed him such hits as "Some Like it Hot" and "The Apartment".

A Harvard University graduate who drew his first pay-packets from radio and television soap operas, he enjoys a respect uncommon among California's notoriously bitchy film world. He is untainted by the front-page scandals in which showbiz press revels.

"He's Mr. average guy, junior executive version, immeasurably committed to right and truth, and permanently insecure about the choice he has made," observed film writer David Shipman. "He will stop in a sentence and start again, as if he couldn't believe the question or statement he's making."

After Lemmon produced the film "Cool Hand Luke" which cast Paul Newman as the rebellious star, Newman remarked: "Jack's one of the sharpest men in Hollywood. One of the few actors whom you can enjoy being around."

Lemmon is widely regarded as one of the most accomplished light comedians working in the films. But he has not confined himself to raising laughs. He played an alcoholic in the searing "Days of Wine and Roses" with Lee Remick, the troubled chief engineer of a nuclear power plant in "The China Syndrome," and an anguished father who fears his son may have been murdered in Chile in "Missing."

Lemmon, who will play the part of James Tyrone, created by O'Neill in the image of his grandfather, said he took the part



Jack Lemmon in 'Save the Tiger'

all his life — "Literally from the time I was nine years old" — of acting on stage. He has already enjoyed long stints on Broadway. Now audiences and critics here are wondering how he will shape up behind the footlights of the Theatre Royal in London's Haymarket.

The play which has brought him to London attracted mixed notices in New York because of a radically new approach to it by British director Jonathan Miller, who has managed to clip a quarter off the four-hour running time by making the protagonists talk over each other's speeches.

Lemmon, who will play the part of James Tyrone, created by O'Neill in the image of his grandfather, said he took the part

as soon as he was approached because of Miller's involvement. "Some people in the States worship at the altar of this play," says Lemmon, "because O'Neill is the American playwright."

"After all, this production by Jonathan Miller is for them a bit like the first performance of Hamlet in modern dress, 190

"The most difficult thing was stripping away the Lemmon mannerisms that would not have been right for this part," he adds. The waves of sweat-back every hair are an indication of how seriously he has taken the role.

"It's longer now than it has been since I was three years old. He decided against a wig because it might slip."

Electric cars help fight pollution in Dutch capital

By Paul Verschuier

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands — Those objects that look like telephone booths moving along Amsterdam streets aren't the latest in mobile communications. They're the city's answer to urban congestion — electric cars for rent.

Known as the Witkar — meaning white cart in Dutch — the two-metre tall, plastic cylinders on wheels seat two, go 35 kilometres per hour, provide 360-degree visibility and rent for 10 Dutch cents (\$0.04) a minute, plus a small monthly subscription fee.

The battery-powered vehicles, only 1.2 metres in diameter, have been in operation intermittently since 1974 in an attempt to provide a cheap, drive-yourself answer to the city's pollution, parking and traffic problems.

The Witkar project stemmed from an abortive 1960s plan by the city's hippie community to provide free bicycles for use around the city, according to Witkar originator Lund Schimmelpenninck.

Subscribers to the Witkar cooperative, who pay a four-guilder (\$1.62) monthly fee, can pick up one of the 12 available vehicles at any of four recharging stations in the centre of the Dutch capital.

At the station, the vehicle's batteries are charged by an overhead electric rail.

Subscribers carry disc-shaped credit cards which trigger the vehicle's computer. The computer unlocks the Witkar's doors and automatically bills the user's bank account for the duration of the ride.

When the user is finished with the car, he or she returns it to a

recharging station.

As he stepped into one recently, a middle-aged customer who declined to give his name said he used a Witkar several times a week.

"When I put the Witkar away, somebody else can use it again. It's a solution to the parking problem," he said, as he silently and smokelike drove off with a woman companion.

Despite the Witkar's low speed, it is legally classed as a motor vehicle. Users must carry a valid driver's licence and use seat belts.

The car has a driving radius of nine kilometres on one charge, said Schimmelpenninck, a 51-year-old industrial designer who was once a prominent figure in the Dutch hippie movement.

But he conceded that the system, which has been plagued by financing problems, is still much too small.

"It's just like a bicycle. You can't run one with only two or three stops."

He is planning to expand to 25 recharging stations and 100 cars, which would require about 2.5 million guilders (\$1 million) of additional capital.

The system ultimately could pay for itself via fees and advertising placards on the cars.

Schimmelpenninck claimed. The 12,000-guilder (\$4,800), custom-made vehicles have not been the target of much theft and vandalism.

Schimmelpenninck said, even though they are left unattended much of the time.

Only one Witkar has been washed altogether during the life of the project.

"Of course, it's a very special vehicle," said the project's mastermind, "which wouldn't be much use to you privately."

The 'Refrigerator' leads the Bears over Dallas

MBLEY, England (AP) — Pro football came to Britain Sunday, and William Perry made the fans would remember the occasion. He is the rest of the teams in the National Football League got the message, too.

The 308-pound "refrigerator" scored one touchdown on offense and helped Chicago defense show why it is America's best. The Bears beat the Dallas Cowboys 17-6 in an NFL exhibition game at Wembley Stadium.

The Bears, defending Super Bowl champions, forced four turnovers and kept Dallas from much offense to the fans who packed one of the largest stadiums in soccer. The game had some breaks going for the Bears.

Cowboys coach Tom Landry said, "It wasn't as good as we thought we'd play."

Perry, a hit as a defensive tackle and sometime-running back in his rookie season, started his second professional year right where he left off and said the whole Chicago defense was in good position to repeat its dominance of 1985.

"We had a great stand," he said. "We played great as a unit. We are just tuning up — just getting ready for 'em."

Then he smiled and added: "and a touchdown, too."

The game was the latest attempt to bring big-time football to England. It had plenty of American flavour, with hot dogs on sale and the "star-spangled banner" sung before kickoff — to some boos from the crowds. And it had plenty of British bite, from soccer songs among the fans to a streaker late in the game.

"When I saw the streaker, I had to look around and check all the guys on the bench," Bears coach Mike Ditka said.

And while it was the first game of what will be a long campaign, full of mistakes and third-string

incompletions, the second bouncing off the hands of wide receiver Gordon Banks in the end zone, and Septien was called in for his second field goal.

Twice in the fourth quarter, the Cowboys moved deep into Bears territory, but a fumble at the 18 and a string of penalties and incomplete passes after they reached the 15 in the final minute wiped out those chances.

McMahon suffered from dropped passes while he was in, completing just one of six for 12 yards. White was 11-16 for 115 yards, and looked much sharper than his Chicago counterpart, who has been bothered by a slight groin pull.

The game was the third pro football contest in London. The NFL's Minnesota Vikings and St. Louis Cardinals played before 35,000 fans in Wembley in 1983, and the Philadelphia Stars and Tampa Bay Bandits of the United States Football League played before about 20,000 here in 1984.

This matchup pitted two of pro football's best, and attracted much attention in London. And the fans — who still do not follow football with the passion they hold for soccer and cricket — seemed to enjoy the quality and the novelty of the game.

They came early, in the midst of day-long downpours, and most stayed until the final gun. They cheered the Dallas Cowboy cheerleaders, the country-and-western and American rock music, and even did an anglicised version of the "wave."

Late in the game a streaker, a frequent brand of visitor at British sporting events, made a brief run onto the turf. The fans got another taste of their more familiar brand of football, when one member of the capacity crowd kicked a soccer ball onto the field late in the game.

Another fan ran onto the field and kicked it back.

Team picks up 14 medals at sports event for handicapped

LONDON (Petra) — A Jordanian team taking part in the international sports federation for the handicapped tournament in Stockton, England, won gold, silver and bronze medals at the event and the team is now in Sweden to take part in the 12-day European tournament which opens there Tuesday.

Maha Barghouti won four gold medals and a silver medal in the running events, Aideh Shishani won two gold medals and two bronze medals in other sports activities, Nijmeh Tiliawi won three bronze medals, Yusef Kheiro won one bronze medal and Mamdouh Fayed also picked up a bronze medal in various events.

Competitors from 40 countries took part in the tournament, including teams from Egypt, Iraq and Kuwait in addition to Jordan. The Jordanian team was welcomed to the games by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who expressed her pleasure at Jordan's participation.

The Jordanian team later met with the president of the international sports federation for the handicapped for discussions on arrangements for holding a regional sports tournament for the handicapped in Jordan. The tournament, due to be held early next year, will be financed by United Nations agencies.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Coe still aiming for European double

LONDON (R) — Sebastian Coe, Britain's Olympic 1,500 metres champion who was forced to drop out of the Commonwealth Games last week with a throat infection, is still aiming for a double at the European Athletics Championships later this month. "I definitely want to run 800 and 1,500 metres at the European Championships," Coe said Monday. The championships start in Stuttgart, West Germany, on August 26. Coe, who dropped out of the Commonwealth Games after qualifying for the 800 metres final and did not take part in the 1,500 metres, hopes to resume training on Wednesday after one more medical check-up. He may then run in the Zurich Grand Prix meeting on August 13.

Chavez stretches unbeaten streak to 51

MONACO (R) — Mexico's Julio Cesar Chavez retained his World Boxing Council (WBC) super-featherweight title in impressive style when he outpointed rugged American Rocky Lockridge in his sixth successful defence here Sunday night. The 24-year-old Mexican always had the edge in an absorbing 12-round duel against a challenger, who fought a tough and courageous fight against a champion of rare intelligence and class. Two judges scored it clearly for Chavez — one by five points, the other by three — while the third deemed it even. But Chavez, who won the title in September 1984, never looked like conceding his crown as he stretched his unbeaten professional record to 51 fights of which Sunday's encounter was only the seventh he failed to finish inside the distance.

Paris-Peking rally team surveys Oman

MUSCAT, Oman (AP) — An 11-member advance reconnaissance team Monday completed checking a stretch of Oman territory that could prove a vital linkpin for a proposed 18,000-kilometre Paris to Peking Motor Rally. The French organisers of the race, planned for the second half of next year, not only plan to use Oman for a crucial second stage but also as the only sea crossing point over the entire route. The reconnaissance team, driving six specially adapted Peugeot four-wheel drive vehicles, have checked the 245-kilometre stretch which will take contestants through mainly desert land in the sultanate. According to the mission chief G. Georges of the Tours de France Society, the special stage in Oman "is very crucial and important for the rally as it comes exactly at the half-way point."

Joyner thinks she's 'the greatest'

HOUSTON (R) — American Jackie Joyner, who Saturday night added 13 points to her world record in the women's heptathlon thinks she, and not Briton Daley Thomson, should be considered the world's greatest athlete.

Usually the title goes to the world record holder in the decathlon, a men's event. But on Saturday night after improving the world heptathlon record for the second time in 26 days, this time to 7,161 points at the U.S. Olympic Festival, Joyner was asked who she considered the world's greatest, herself or her friend Thomson.

"I have to say myself," Joyner said.

A year ago, she had said in an earlier interview, Thomson had encouraged her to go for a 7,000 score in the heptathlon because it was something no one had ever accomplished. And now that she has done it twice, Joyner said she hoped her event would be receiving more publicity.

The 1984 Olympic silver

medalist and her coach and husband, Bob Kersee, also predicted she would score even higher in the next year or so. "I think I can go 7,200 or 7,300," Joyner said.

Kersee was more optimistic. "I say she can go 7,400 in a few years," he said. "I hope to see her go 7,200 next year."

The latest record was more difficult than the first because "this time I had to motivate myself," she said.

"Moscow was supposed to be my biggest meet of the year. The East Germans were supposed to be there."

But on Friday and Saturday in the U.S. Olympic Festival, she had only the heat of Texas and her performances of Moscow to challenge her. The world-class competition wasn't there.

On Friday, she put together the second best, first-day score ever, 4,148 points, with marks of 13.16 seconds in the 100 metre hurdles, 1.88 metres in the high jump, 15.20 metres in the shotput and a

world heptathlon record, 22.85 seconds in the 200.

She opened her second day with another world heptathlon record, leaping 7.03 metres in the long jump and followed with a lifetime best of 50.12 metres in the javelin throw.

That set the stage for a climactic finish and she delivered with a come from behind victory in the 800 metres with a time of two minutes, 9.69 seconds.

The performances left Joyner with the numbers one, two, five and seven marks of all time in the heptathlon, and remarkably, all have come this year.

Why has she become so good?

"For three reasons," said her husband. "One, she has the god-given talent. Two, she is a little stubborn, which helps her because she doesn't quit. And three, she's really faithful, she respects herself. She's not cocky."

Joyner will now rest until at least August 20 before competing in individual events in Europe, Kersee said. "She needs at least a week to ten days of rest."

A stronger McEnroe returns to tennis today

By Bob Greene
AP Tennis Writer

STRATTON MOUNTAIN, Vermont — John McEnroe is anxious to return to the tennis court, his father said Sunday night, adding "John never will be an Arnold Schwarzenegger, but I think you'll see some definition to his upper body."

McEnroe originally was scheduled to hold the news conference Sunday night. But it was cancelled earlier in the day and, instead, John McEnroe Sr., the player's father and agent, talked to the media.

"John was worked extra hard these last six or eight weeks, especially in terms of strength, stationary bicycles and running," said the elder McEnroe, a New York attorney.

McEnroe will end his seventh-month sabbatical on Tuesday when he will face Brian Teacher in a first-round match of the \$315,000 Volvo International Tournament. Seeded fourth in the 64-player event, McEnroe is the defending champion.

But the four-time U.S. Open champion has not played an official Grand Prix event since he lost in the first round of the Nabisco Masters in New York in January.

The father said McEnroe decided to cancel the news conference because "He's here to play tennis and doesn't want any distractions." He was referring to possible questions about McEnroe's marriage on Friday to actress Tatum O'Neal and the birth of their son, Kevin.

"He decided it was time to get married," the senior McEnroe said of his son. "The wedding and when would be the right time was considered for some time, but the actual day was (picked on) short notice."

The tournament in Stratton Mountain was picked for his return, the senior McEnroe said, because it is played on hard courts, the same surface as the U.S. Open. "There never was any thought given by John to retire during the layoff," his father said. "He's been planning on coming back from the

beginning. It was always just a question of determining the right time."

Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, who lost to McEnroe in the final here last year, is the top seed. If the seedings hold, Lendl would play no. 3 Jimmy Connors in one semifinal, while McEnroe would face Wimbledon champion Boris Becker, the no. 2 seed, in the other semifinal.

Also in the strong field are Sweden's Mikael Pernfors, the French Open finalist; fifth-seeded Tim Mayotte, who beat Sweden's Stefan Edberg, Becker and Connors to capture Queen's Club in June; American David Copper Brad Gilbert, and Kevin Curren, the 1985 Wimbledon runner-up.

Pernfors will be the first seeded player to see action on Monday when he faces Carlos Dillaur. Other seeds scheduled to play on Monday include Gilbert, no. 13 Tim Wilkison, no. 14 David Pate and Curren.

The top seeds all are expected to play their first-round matches on Tuesday.

Czech completes march to D.C. tennis title

WASHINGTON (AP) — Life might never be the same for Czechoslovakia's Karel Novacek following his unexpected march to victory in the \$220,000 D.C. Tennis Classic.

Novacek, ranked no. 110 in the world, won the clay court tournament Sunday with a 6-1, 7-6 (7-4) victory over France's Thierry Tulasne. The triumph capped a seven-day stretch in which Novacek, who had never before reached the quarterfinals of a Grand Prix event, beat five seeded players.

Jaime Yzaga was the Czech's first upset victim. Later, Guillermo Vilas fell. Kent Carlsson and Andres Gomez followed and finally Tulasne, ranked no. 15 in the world and the second seed here, lost to the hard-serving 21-year-old.

Afterward, Novacek said that the improbable week would bring about several changes in his

normal routine.

"I'm going to change my whole schedule beginning tomorrow," he said. "Now that I've got some confidence, I'm going to start playing in some of the big tournaments."

Novacek received \$37,400 for the victory and Tulasne collected \$18,700 as the runnerup. The Czech, who allowed Tulasne to break his serve only once, entered the tournament having won only \$48,513 in his entire career.

"He served very well, too good for me," Tulasne admitted. "I just couldn't break his serve, and he didn't give me too many chances."

Tulasne said Novacek has the potential to move up in the rankings. "He can improve and get into the top 20," Tulasne said. "He beat me in two sets, and I'm no. 15."

In the doubles final, the team of Gomez, of Ecuador, and Chile's Hans Gildemeister defeated the

Brazilian duo of Ricardo Acioly and Cesar Kist, 6-3, 7-5.

Gildemeister, and Gomez split \$11,800.

Tom Kite wins Western Open in playoff

OAK BROOK, Illinois (AP) — Tom Kite, nine shots behind at one point, rapped in a 1.2 metre birdie putt on the first extra hole Sunday and won a four-man playoff for the title in the Western Open golf tournament.

Kite, of the United States, leaped into the air, both arms reaching for the sky, when his winning putt dropped into the cup. He defeated compatriot Fred Couples and South Africans Nick Price and David Frost to cap the biggest comeback on the PGA tour this year.

Deficit mounts as Edinburgh Games close

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP) — Steve Cram smiled as he carried England's flag at the closing ceremony of the 13th Commonwealth Games.

Cram, had become the first runner since Peter Snell to win both the 800 and 1,500 metres at the Games and his two victories had helped England edge Canada 52 golds to 51 in the overall medal count after the 10-day festival of sport.

But Cram's smile hid two sad aspects of the Games.

One was the absence in his races of his countryman and rival Sebastian Coe, who was struck down with a virus.

The other was the mass absence of some of the Commonwealth's top runners and boxers because of an anti-apartheid boycott by their

governments.

Of the 58 nations, colonies and territories scheduled to line up at the games, 32 pulled out over the British government's refusal to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

The mass boycott helped to inflate the Games financial loss to a figure reportedly between £2 and 4 million.

Commonwealth Games chairman Robert Maxwell said he was trying to find ways of extracting money from the boycotting nations and from the British government.

He also said that a Japanese businessman, Ryoichi Sasakawa, whom he described as "the world's greatest philanthropist" had agreed to underwrite part of the deficit.

Meanwhile, Cram is hoping next month's European Track and Field Championship will give him the showdown with Coe.

Coe is world record holder at 800 metres and double Olympic champion at 1,500 and world record holder for the mile and 2,000 metres. He won the 1,500 silver behind his countryman at the Los Angeles Olympics two years ago.

"I was disappointed not to run against Seb Coe here," Cram said after his 1,500 metres triumph.

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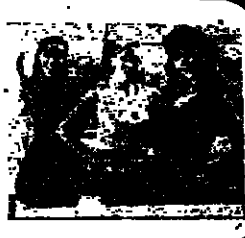
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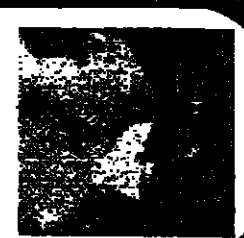
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S. Africa prepares to soften impact of imminent sanctions

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Convinced that broader economic sanctions are now inevitable, South African businessmen and bureaucrats are devising strategies to soften the impact.

Much of the preparation is covert, but the tactics are clear: To increase self-sufficiency in embargo-prone industries and locate alternative markets, through intermediaries if necessary, for exports banned by sanctions.

Some examples of the steps being taken:

— Fred Bell, formerly chief executive of the Armscor Weapons Procurement Corporation, is widely, although unofficially, reported to have been placed in charge of the overall sanctions-busting operation.

— the government and private companies are stockpiling oil, strategic minerals and other key imports. Analysts say this explains why imports rose from \$4.4 billion in the first six months of 1985 to \$5.2 billion in the same period this year, despite falling oil prices and a troubled domestic economy.

State-run South African Airways, threatened with the loss of landing rights in the United States and Europe, reportedly is drafting contingency plans to lease planes to friendly neighbouring states.

There is a general consensus in South Africa that the economy could endure tougher sanctions with little trouble for a few years, possibly even enjoying a boom as local manufacturers filled the gaps created by the loss of some

imports. Over a longer period, however, many experts see sanctions leading to economic stagnation. "In the short term, sanctions would be manageable," wrote Gerald Prosandis, economics editor of the financial newspaper, Business Day. "But in the long run they would reduce South Africa's competitiveness, increase inflationary pressures, foment labour unrest, and have other spinoffs that would be entirely unpredictable."

A recent report by the South African Bureau of Market Research calculated that 1 million people, 84 per cent of them black, might be thrown out of work if the West imposed total trade sanctions.

Business Day estimates that sanctions could reduce export earnings by 15 per cent, about \$1.6 billion.

Among the exports likely to be hurt by sanctions are fruit and coal, both with major markets in Western Europe. Coal companies — already suffering from embargoes by France and Denmark — say 40,000 of the industry's 110,000 miners could lose their jobs.

However, gold, diamonds, platinum and uranium — which constitute about half of South Africa's exports — are assumed to be marketable under any

circumstances because of their high value and relative scarcity. Share prices in these industries have been rising as investment experts predict they will prosper under sanctions.

The government, with increasing vehemence, has made clear it prefers sanctions to any alternative that would give the appearance of political retreat.

President P.W. Botha said on June 12, when he declared a national state of emergency: "We do not desire a siege economy and we do not seek it, but if we are forced to go it alone, then so be it. South Africa will not crawl before anyone to prevent it."

The two longstanding embargoes imposed against South Africa — on weapons and oil shipments — have been circumvented. The country has built its own arms industry that supplies nearly all domestic needs and exports some items. It has established a strong synthetic fuels industry, while continuing to import oil through middlemen.

Some experts say the country has enough oil to survive two years without rationing and four years without it.

The British magazine, the Economist, in an article anticipating the consequences of sanctions, described South Africa as "a world leader at evading foreign bans," and said the nation may already be negotiating false documentation trade arrangements with intermediaries in nearby black-ruled states.

There have been several other reports of neighbouring countries offering to set up secret trade

links. "One can see a future where the apple exports from Swaziland rise spectacularly, where gold production from Zimbabwe soars," wrote columnist Haral Pakendorf in Johannesburg's Sunday Times this week. "With the right approach to our neighbours who are so dependent on us, and even better paperwork, we should be able to hold out for a very long time."

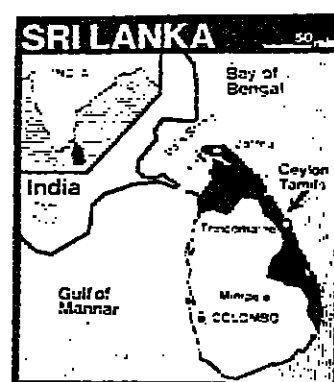
South Africa also would be apt to make increased use of intermediaries in such relatively friendly countries as Israel and Taiwan.

The country's biggest dealer in personal computers, Computer Shop, has signed a deal with a Taiwanese manufacturer allowing it to produce computers in South Africa if sanctions make local assembly necessary.

"It's only sensible to prepare new industrial strategies," said Fritz Stockenström, executive director of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, the country's main Afrikaner business federation.

Escom, the country's electric company, is bracing for enormous overcapacity over the next several years by pursuing construction to protect against the long-term effects of sanctions. It is building five \$1.4 billion power plants, despite current reduced demand.

"The possibility of sanctions and increasing difficulties in raising foreign loans encourages us to get the power stations completed as soon as possible," said Escom General Manager Ian McRae.



Tamil chief urges U.S. to stop aid to Colombo

NEW YORK (AP) — The leader of a Tamil rebel group seeking a separate state in Sri Lanka says he wants the United States to withhold all aid that could be used against his people.

"We want to appeal to the American people to realise that we are a nation of people facing genocide," Vilupillai Prabhakaran, commander of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, said in this week's edition of Newsweek International magazine.

Mr. Prabhakaran's group is waging an armed struggle to create an independent state in Sri Lanka's north eastern region. The group last week rejected the government's latest proposal for peace talks, which involves setting up elected provincial councils to provide limited autonomy to the Tamil minority.

"Colombo's peace initiative is an attempt to hoodwink the world," he was quoted as saying. "Even while the talks were on, the military killed nearly 150 innocent Tamils."

Sri Lankan President Junius R. Jayewardene said Sunday he will prepare his island nation for war against Tamil separatists if negotiations fail to halt the bloody ethnic strife, rebel attacks and military reprisals that have claimed more than 4,000 lives in the past three years.

But Mr. Prabhakaran said the only topic for discussion is demarcation of boundaries for an independent homeland for the Tamils, who make up 18 per cent of the island's 16 million population. They complain of discrimination in Sinhalese-dominated Sri Lanka.

"We want to establish a Socialist society. Ours will be a unique Socialist model, neither Soviet nor Chinese nor any other," he said.

Mr. Prabhakaran declined to disclose the number of troops under his command.

"I can tell you we are strong enough to take on the 51,000-strong Sri Lankan military and well equipped to carry on protracted guerrilla warfare."

He also denied he received military training in Cuba. "Through sheer personal training, I use my natural instincts and I watch war films and Western by (American movie actor) Clint Eastwood," he said. "If I were trained in Cuba, I would have been a better fighter."

Mr. Prabhakaran was interviewed in Madras, India.

Mahathir returns with two-thirds majority

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's ruling multi-racial coalition has won a full mandate for another five-year term after a trouble-free weekend general election.

The election commission said Monday his 13-party National Front had won 148 of the 177 parliamentary seats and he himself was returned by a 15,000-vote margin.

Expected inroads from the Parti Islam Se-Malaysia, which campaigned for a ban on alcohol and pop music, withered away and it picked up a mere one seat.

But Mr. Mahathir was challenged by the Democratic Action Party (DAP), which has its roots in Chinese urban areas, and it took 24 seats alongside four gained by independents.

The DAP engineered a strong swing away from the National Front by encouraging voters to try and deny the coalition another two-thirds majority, which is needed to be able to change the constitution at will.

In the past this has been used to dilute opposition to legislation of the firmly welded coalition. Opposition parties claimed this was an arrogant misuse of power.

A smiling Mahathir told a dawn news conference: "People thought we would not get our two-thirds majority but we got it because we have the right policies."

Mr. Mahathir said he was well pleased with the outcome of the seventh general election since 1957 independence from Britain.

He called the snap poll to renew his mandate as support for his administration was eroded by an economic downturn caused by falling prices for Malaysia's key export products, oil, tin, rubber and palm oil.

And the National Front was under fire for a 2.5 billion ringgit (\$1 billion) financial scandal at the state-owned Bank Bumiputera Malaysia, embarrassing a government that won a landslide 1982 election victory after promising efficient, trustworthy rule.

"All these rumours that government is corrupt is something that is done in the interest of politics and not in the interest of the country," Mr. Mahathir told his victory news conference.

Asked about policies to pull Malaysia away from the threat of recession, he added: "At the moment we are working on schemes to increase economic growth by building 80,000 new low cost houses. We will be building more roads and encouraging manufacturing by local and foreign companies."

Among senior coalition politicians re-elected were Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba.

Tan Koon Swan, head of the Malaysian Chinese Association, party in the National Front coalition, won his seat.

Mr. Tan faces trial in Singapore on fraud charges arising from the collapse of Pan-Electric Industries last year, a major Singapore company failure that led to the temporary closure of both the Singapore and Kuala Lumpur

stock markets.

Alongside the parliamentary election this weekend voters were choosing new legislatures in 11 of the country's 13 states and the National Front won majorities in every one.

Chandra Muzaffar, leader of the Aliran, a social lobby group, said the result shows the National Front still has a massive following in the rural areas of the country.

Chinese disaffection with the government expressed itself in the performance of the Democratic Action Party, but the Islamic message was clearly rejected, he said.

"The PAS challenge seems to have fizzled out," he said.

The National Front won 132 of the 154 seats contested in the 1982 election.

PAS gets rebuff

Islamic fundamentalists who sought a ban on alcohol and pop music have been rebuffed by Malaysian voters.

The main radical Muslim opposition party, which would also demand conservative dress, enforce strict religious laws and limit the role played by women, lost four of its five seats in the election.

Conservative Islamic influence has been spreading across Malaysia and its devotees hoped the election would give it strong political platform to enforce its policies on the country's 16 million Malays, Chinese, Indians and tribal people.

Traders brought Islam to Malaya in the 15th century, calling at first at the Western port of Malacca. Now mosques dot the landscape across the country.

But Islam's influence on day-to-day Malaysian life has been relatively small. An increasing number of young women cover their heads, alcohol is not served at official functions or on the railways and kissing in public by Muslims is banned. Religious courts can jail or fine offenders.

Islam is the official national religion, but it does not enjoy the huge nationwide following seen in nearby Indonesia.

The Parti Islam Se-Malaysia (PAS) proposed to take Islam deeper into daily life, but voters rejected the idea.

The result was a major surprise. Before the polls Islam's robed religious scholars had drawn thousands of Malays, who form more than half the population, to rallies in rural north eastern strongholds.

The PAS also wooed dissatisfied Chinese voters by promising them fairer treatment under Muslim law than under the 13-party Malay-dominated National Front.

Political analysts had predicted a big swing to the PAS and some thought it might even take control of Kelantan state in the east.

In the event, Malays deserted the party and dealt it its worst electoral defeat.

Prime Minister Mahathir told the press conference the PAS suffered a drubbing because its ideals were unacceptable to Malaysians. He said the party should be disbanded.

Princess Caroline gives birth to a girl

MONTE CARLO, Monaco (AP) — Princess Caroline of Monaco gave birth Sunday to a baby girl, Charlotte, the second child for Caroline and her Italian industrialist husband, the palace announced. Charlotte was born at 7 p.m. (1700 GMT) and "the mother and the baby are doing well," said the brief statement.

Charlotte's father, Stéphane Casagrat, was at his wife's side, it said. Caroline, the eldest daughter of Prince Rainier and the late Princess Grace, married the Milanese industrialist in December 1983. The couple's first child, Andrea, Albert Pierre, was born on June 8, 1984. Since the death of her mother in a 1982 car accident, the princess has assumed the role of leading lady in this tiny principality on eastern edge of the French Riviera.

Art thieves ransom Picasso painting

MELBOURNE (R) — "Australian cultural terrorists" threatened Monday to destroy Picasso's "Weeping Woman" unless the Victoria state government paid a ransom and boosted funding for the arts. The previously unknown group sent a note to the government saying they stole the 1937 painting from the Victorian National Gallery at the weekend, police said. The oil, depicting a grief-stricken woman, was not missed until Monday but was believed to have been stolen on Saturday. The frame was discarded in the gallery. The Picasso, bought last December and valued at up to 1.5 million dollars (\$900,000), was described by Director Patrick McCaughey one of the most important works of modern art and the climax of the gallery's collection.

2 inmates, 1 facing death, escape

BRECKENRIDGE, Texas (AP) — A manhunt was under way Monday for a condemned murderer who escaped with a female inmate after locking his jailer into a cell, authorities said. Richard Donald "stumpy" Foster, 33, and Cindy Davis, 27, who was being held on an attempted murder charge for allegedly shooting at a police officer, escaped late Sunday from the Stephens County Jail, said Sheriff James Cain. "He was shipped a knife, probably by one of our trustees (inmates given special movement privileges)," Cain said. Foster had been held on death row at the Ellis Unit near Huntsville for the April 1984 murder of a Springtown man, said Charles Brown, a Texas Department of Corrections spokesman. After being shipped the knife Sunday, Foster surprised a guard and forced him into a cell, tied him up and locked him in. Cain said Foster took the jailer's keys, and went to the women's section of the jail, where he freed the woman.

Do-it-yourself acupuncture device developed in Japan

TOKYO (R) — A Soviet scientist and a British computer designer have developed a gadget enabling people with aching backs to apply acupuncture to themselves. The gadget combines high technology with traditional oriental medical theory, the Waco Trading Corporation said Monday. Japanese with tired shoulders but no time for lengthy sessions with needles or masseurs can find their own tension-release points and apply electrical pulses to them using a small sensor-electrode gadget. The 18,000 yen (\$120) device was developed by Soviet scientist Alexander Kairis and British designer Andy Deller, who both now live in Japan.

Murderer jogs to freedom

BRUSSELS (R) — A Dutchman serving a 20-year hard labour sentence in Belgium for the murder of a priest has escaped to The Netherlands disguised as a jogger, the public prosecutor's office said. Justice sources said Robert Gijzen, 26, who was sentenced in 1983, could not be extradited and it was unclear what action, if any, the Dutch authorities would take against him. Gijzen escaped from prison in Louvain last Thursday in a rubbish bin and crossed the border into Maastricht in the Netherlands in a jogging suit which he had been wearing under his prison uniform.

Plane with 13 on board lost near St. Vincent

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent (AP) — A Liat Airlines plane carrying 13 passengers and crewmembers disappeared on a flight from St. Lucia to St. Vincent, airline officials said Monday.

The 19-seat twin-engine plane was to have landed in Kingstown Amos Vale Airport about 8:30 p.m. Sunday (0030 GMT Monday), but lost contact with the airport control tower during a rain storm seven minutes before its scheduled landing, they said.

Witnesses at the airport and in a nearby residential area said they saw a plane preparing to land suddenly change direction and not return. The plane was last seen about three kilometres off St. Vincent.

For nearly three hours, the St.

Vincent and the Grenadines Coast Guard vessel, the George McIntosh, searched around the airport approaches. But Commander David Ranger said there were no signs of any aircraft going down in the area.

Helicopters from Trinidad and Tobago were expected to join the search Monday.

The thirteen on board included seven Vincentians, among them the former minister of foreign affairs, Hudson Tannis, and Donna Young, the 1984 Miss St. Vincent and the Grenadines; a Dominican, an Antiguan, two Italians, the Barbadian captain and his Canadian co-pilot.

St. Vincent is located about 300 kilometres north of Venezuela in the Caribbean.

Father of Chinese atom bomb dies of cancer

PEKING (R) — The father of China's nuclear bomb, Deng Jixian, died in Peking of cancer last Tuesday, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported Monday. He was 62.

Deng returned to China from the United States in 1950 after the Communist victory here and was instrumental in building China's first atomic bomb, exploded in 1964, and in developing the country's nuclear weapons arsenal.

Deng was praised in the official press in June, the first public mention of his contribution to China's nuclear programme.

An article in the official

magazine Outlook said he had been in charge of the theoretical design of the Chinese atom bomb and of the hydrogen bomb exploded in 1967. He personally directed 15 of the 32 nuclear tests China has conducted.

At a memorial meeting for Deng held in Peking Sunday, Defence Minister Zhang Aiping said Deng was the pride of China's scientists and technicians.

"He made indelible contributions to China's effort to break the nuclear monopoly of the superpowers, enhance its defence capabilities and defend world peace," he said.

Suharto tells tribal chiefs in Borneo to settle down

JAKARTA (R) — President Suharto has told the nomadic Dayak tribes of Borneo, once feared as head-hunters, to abandon slash-and-burn farming and settle down.

In a meeting with Dayak tribal chiefs and medicine men in the town of Samarinda in East Kalimantan (Eastern Borneo), Mr. Suharto said they should learn modern farming methods and plant crops suited to local soil conditions.

He was quoted by the official Antara news agency Monday as telling the chiefs during a meeting on Saturday that slash-and-burn farming "leaves the forests bare and spoils the environment."

Mr. Suharto, the son of a peasant farmer, urged them to abandon rice growing for crops such as garlic and pepper, which were easier to market and transport.

Dayak is the collective name for some 200 or so indigenous tribes that live in the remote interior of Borneo, an island bigger than the state of Texas. The Indonesian part of the island is known as

Kalimantan. The often primitive tribes, each with its own dialect, live in small, shifting villages. They are famous for their large communal longhouses and hunting blow pipes.

Not long ago it was common to see human skulls hanging in woven baskets under the verandas of longhouses, placed there in the belief they would protect the village from evil spirits. The Dayaks have given up head-hunting, but in some remote areas of Kalimantan, travellers may still see a skull hanging.

Mr. Suharto, who was opening a bridge over the Mahakam River on Saturday, said inadequate communications were the main problem in developing Kalimantan, where there are large oil, coal and timber reserves.

He said that, for the time being, river and air transport would remain the main means of communication in the interior, but promised that roads would be built. This is difficult, however, because of large mangrove swamps and dense jungle.

Pravda: Pakistan blocks Afghan talks

MOSCOW (Agencies) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda charged Pakistan Monday with hindering United Nations-sponsored talks on achieving a settlement of the war in Afghanistan.

Pravda said Pakistani authorities wanted to limit the talks to setting a timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, who intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979.

Pakistani and Afghan negotiators began a fresh round of talks in Geneva last week, three

days after Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced six Soviet regiments would be withdrawn from Afghanistan before the end of the year.

"The current round of Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva should show the Pakistani side's reaction to this gesture of good will," Pravda said. "The response should be curbing of outside interference in the affairs of democratic Afghanistan."

Since the first days of the talks, Kabul has applied steady efforts to achieve a political settlement

which would meet the interests of peace and stability both in its own country and the region as a whole," Pravda said.

"However, it is impossible to say this of Pakistan, whose authorities do not mind talking about a settlement while in fact dragging out the talks," it added.

"The principal obstacle to the peaceful settlement of the problem is not the Soviet presence but the unceasing aggression by the forces of imperialism and reaction from the territories of Pakistan and Iran," Pravda said.

Flood of Third World refugees spurs debate in West Germany

FRANKFURT, West Germany (AP) — A flood of Third World refugees into West Berlin has sparked an arson attack on a temporary shelter, a movement to change the West German constitution and appeals for help to the World War II allies.

Between 700 and 1,000 refugees a week have poured into West Berlin from the Communist Eastern sector for the past three months, said Elke Lancelle, a West Berlin Interior Ministry spokeswoman.

The influx has put a strain on West Berlin's social services and left city officials overworked. "I'm sorry to say it, but our facilities are completely overtaxed," Mr. Lancelle said in a recent telephone interview with the Associated Press.

Some 43,000 refugees have arrived in West Germany already this year. Nearly half are in Berlin. Most are from Third World countries, including Iran, Ghana, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Lebanon.

Mr. Lancelle said 35 city employees have been called off other jobs to help send refugees to cities in West Germany.

"We used 16 buses today to transfer 1,000 asylum-seekers," Mr. Lancelle said last week.

East Germans bristle at increasing verbal attacks from Bonn politicians, who say the Communists are supporting the refugee wave to embarrass the West.

Refugees voluntarily come to East Berlin aboard Soviet Bloc airlines, the East Germans say. Under Berlin's unique international status created by World War II allies France, Britain, the United States and Soviet Union, they can legally cross into the West without a visa.

From there, the refugees can apply for asylum under West Germany's liberal laws.

"With only the keyword 'asylum' and minimum justification, asylum-seekers can remain in West Germany

indefinitely," Bavarian Governor Franz-Josef Strauss recently told Stern magazine.

Leading conservative politicians such as Mr. Strauss and the parliament chief of the governing Christian Democratic Party, Alfred Dregger, have called for amending the constitution to stop the flow of refugees.

They say many flee their homelands for economic rather than political reasons. Meanwhile, West Berlin officials are scrambling to accommodate the refugees in temporary lodging amid growing signs of public tension over the issue.

Three West Berlin policemen were injured on July 20, when about 100 people from pro-refugee leftists and rightwing groups clashed near tents set up for Iranians.

On July 26, two unoccupied tents erected for refugees were burned. Police found bottles of gasoline abandoned near other

tents in the area. The same day, two Bangladesh refugees in the city were injured in an attack by hoodlums who sprayed tear gas in their faces.

In another recent incident, a group of 100 West Berliners protested near a sports field where refugee tents were set up.

West Germany's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has appealed to the allies to help solve the problem. Mr. Genscher made his appeals to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz during trips to the Soviet Union and United States the week of July 20-26.

Theoretically the World War II allies could suspend or change the agreement on Berlin making it harder for refugees to enter, but a unanimous decision is considered unlikely.

"There is no doubt the GDR (East Germany) is seeking to destabilise the domestic situation in the Federal Republic (West

Germany) with this string of asylum-seekers," Bonn Parliament Deputy Uwe Rönneburger of the Free Democratic Party, the government's junior coalition partner, said recently.

Mr. Rönneburger said the East Germans were using the situation to try to force the West into changing the legal status of the divided city.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's relations will be severely "impaired" unless East Germany stems the flood of refugees.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann says that from 60-70 per cent of the refugees arriving in East Berlin come on the Soviet Airline Aeroflot.

His ministry has also charged that the East German airline, Interflug is running advertisements in Ghana offering "comfortable flights to East Berlin," with guaranteed transit to West Berlin.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SEARAT
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ONE MORE OR ONE LESS

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A
♥ K J 10 3
♦ A Q 9 6
♣ K 8 3

WEST
♠ Q J 8 6 4 3
♥ Q 7 4
♦ J 8 4
♣ 6

EAST
♠ K 10 9 7 5
♥ 9 6
♦ K 10 7 5 3
♣ 4

SOUTH
♠ 2
♥ 5 2
♦ 2
♣ A Q J 10 9 7 5 2

The bidding:

South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

Verily, bridge is a strange game. When this hand was dealt in an international trial, those declarers who were in six clubs invariably made seven, while those who were in seven could only make six. Yet all the declarers made the technically correct play!

Most Souths elected to open with a preemptive bid of some kind or other. Thereafter, it was simply a matter of whether North judged his

hand to be worth a grand slam or only a small slam.

The queen of spades was a common opening lead. Playing at six clubs, declarer should win, draw trumps with the ace of clubs, then cash the ace of diamonds and ruff a diamond. Declarer gets back to dummy with the king of hearts and ruffs another diamond to see if the king drops.

If it does drop, declarer has set up the queen for a heart discard. If it doesn't, declarer falls back on the heart finesse for an overtrick. Success.

Playing at seven clubs, there is a slightly better line for 13 tricks. Declarer wins the ace of spades, draws trumps then cashes the ace of diamonds and ruffs a diamond. When that doesn't succeed, declarer falls back on the diamond finesse for his grand slam. Down one as the cards lie.

If that is the better line in the grand slam, why shouldn't those declarers in six also adopt it? Because it doesn't guarantee 12 tricks! If East has the king of diamonds and the queen of hearts, any declarer in six who adopts this line will go down one in a contract that couldn't be defeated.